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Brandt, Kosygin, Will Sign Treaty, Confer in Moscow

By John M. Goshko

BRANDT, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Soviet Premier Kosygin will have a long discussion when Mr. Brandt goes to Moscow this week for the signing of a West German-Soviet non-proliferation treaty, according to Bonn's chief spokesman, Konrad Ahlers.

'Kidnap' Call: S. Official Executed

Uruguay Radio Gets Unconfirmed Report

Malcolm W. Browne
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—It was feared today that a kidnapping attempt would be carried out against a U.S. police adviser to Uruguay who was kidnapped nine days ago.

Mitrova, 50, and the father of three children, is one of three hostages held by the marcos, a group of urban guerrillas. The others are Claudio Z. an American agricultural expert who was working on contract for the Uruguayan government, and do Mares Dias Gomes, secretary of the Brazilian Embassy here.

The Tupamaros have demanded release of approximately 350 prisoners in exchange for the release of the three hostages. The government has refused to deal with the terrorists. Yesterday, the marcos announced that Mr. Mitrova would be executed today at 10:00 Greenwich Mean Time.

Scores of Spectators Held
A largest police manhunt in Uruguayan history has resulted in arrest of scores of Tupamaros, including several of the leaders of the guerrillas. But efforts failed to find the fugitives.

Afternoon, a local radio station received an anonymous phone call announcing that Mitrova had been executed. The caller indicated that two other prisoners would also be executed if the government failed to agree to ransom.

He discounted the authenticity of the call, but other qualified sources considered that it may have been genuine. The police chief said that the call was one of many received by the police in the last few days.

Rome to Restrict Private Vehicles To Clear Streets for Buses, Taxis

ROME, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Thousands of Roman motorists will have a nasty surprise waiting for them when they return from a holiday: a revolutionary traffic plan that clearly favors public transport at the expense of private cars.

The Via del Corso, one of the city's main arteries, will be closed to cars. Another key street, Via Nazionale, will admit only traffic in one direction only. Buses and taxis will be able to travel in both directions.

The plan, published in the newspapers today, also calls for the creation of more "pedestrian islands" such as the Piazza Venezia and the Piazza in front of the Trevi Fountain. In these areas, cars are not allowed.

City officials said that the new plan is designed to facilitate the entry and exit of buses which carry an estimated 500,000 commuters every day. Bus drivers have long been asking the city government to take steps of this kind.

The new regulations, scheduled to come into effect in October, are expected to encourage private motorists. Traffic in the narrow streets of the city center already is congested and parking is usually not to be found.

Cornfeld Begins IOS Proxy Fight

Predicting He Will Regain Control of His Empire

By Jonathan C. Randall

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Cornfeld, a 45-year-old, divorced businessman, today formally opened a proxy fight against the management of IOS, a Swiss holding company which he claimed owned a controlling interest in the company.

Company insiders feared that even if Mr. Cornfeld succeeded in his comeback, it would be a pyrrhic victory for IOS. Quite apart from the adverse effect of the power struggle on investor confidence, the present management has been accused of an accelerated run of customers redeeming their investments following the major surgery carried out on its former flagship fund.

Faced with a million-dollar-a-week drain on the fund of funds, its board of directors Friday split the total portfolio in two and froze until Oct. 1 repayments of its illiquid assets in mineral and real estate holdings.

Those \$217,458,400 holdings were placed in a new natural-resources corporation, IOS Resources, which issued certificates which cannot be redeemed and which initially are worth less than the face \$11.08-per-share value.

The remaining \$146,774,000 in liquid assets will continue to be redeemed but at only \$7.44 a share, down from \$15.49 at the close of business Friday. The clear fear is that investors in the other 18 largely highly liquid funds will panic and fail to understand that IOS was a special case because 40 percent of its holdings were in not readily marketable real estate and mineral rights.

In his declaration, Mr. Cornfeld said he would "use every legal resource," including a possible injunction, to prevent present management from closing a deal for \$10 million to \$15 million in financing from International Controls, a computer parts company in New Jersey.

The IOS board of directors, which ended a three-day session, ended a three-day session.



QUIET ON THE CANAL—An Israeli soldier on the Suez Canal raises his steel helmet on a submachine gun over his trench position to test the cease-fire. There was no shot.

Kosygin, in Interview, Says Russia Strives to Promote World Détente

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, in his first interview with a foreign journalist in 18 months, says the Soviet Union is striving to promote a détente in the world and eliminate armed conflicts such as those in Indochina and the Middle East.

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The interview, held in Moscow Friday, was published in Monday morning editions of the newspaper. Mr. Kosygin did not spell out details of the Soviet initiatives, but he said, "We are undertaking these steps in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe."

It is known that both sides are hopeful that the signing ceremony will take place Wednesday. However, Mr. Ahlers said that while the ceremony almost certainly will be this week, the precise day had not been fixed.

Informing the Leaders
In the meantime, he said the Brandt regime was proceeding with its plan to begin informing the leaders of the various parties in parliament of the treaty's contents. This procedure was to begin today.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The United States stand remains the major obstacle to a settlement. He deplored what he said was President Nixon's recent rejection of "the just proposal to create a coalition government in Vietnam in any form."

The Middle East: Mr. Kosygin said the cease-fire would be "meaningful provided the Security Council resolution [of Nov. 22, 1967] is fully implemented."

From the very start, the Soviet Union supported a political settlement in the area, assuming nationally that this settlement would "provide benefits for the aggressors," he said.

Soviet West German treaty: "We attach considerable importance to this treaty, and hope that it will serve to improve our relations with F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany), and that it would strongly promote a détente in Europe," Mr. Kosygin said.

Complicated Conditions
The understanding reached between the Soviet Union and the F.R.G. shows that even in the complicated conditions of international relations in Europe, a mutually acceptable decision could be found in the interests of consolidating peace on a bilateral, as well as a multilateral basis."

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks: "You are aware the Soviet Union and the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Red Forces Launch New Raids In Cambodia and S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched fresh assaults today against the outer defenses of Phnom Penh and stepped up their rocket, mortar and terror attacks across South Vietnam.

The U.S. Command said 26 Communist troops and 12 Americans were killed and 52 Americans wounded in increased action in South Vietnam during the past 24 hours.

The American casualties included two killed and 35 wounded in rocket and mortar attacks. These were the heaviest U.S. losses from shelling attacks in more than two months, a command spokesman said.

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops attacked nine different positions, two of them under defenses of Phnom Penh, ten miles to the north, and 18 miles to the south at the town of Saeng.

The heaviest blow apparently fell on Saeng, where fighting was continuing at last report. It marked the fourth time North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces have attacked Saeng in the four-month Cambodian war.

Some Cambodian officers believe the Communist command is seeking to gain a firm foothold at Saeng, on the banks of the Bassac River, to launch attacks closer to Phnom Penh.

Reinforcements Sent
Three battalions of U.S. trained Cambodian strike forces were quickly returned to defend Phnom Penh Friday after recapturing the town of Skoun, 40 miles northeast of the capital, which the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had held for a week.

The New York Times's Iver Peterson reported that villagers from the town of Skoun said that Robert S. Anson, the American correspondent for Time magazine, had been kept unharmed by the Viet Cong captors there during the night following his capture Aug. 3, and was later led away to an enemy-controlled hamlet to the north.

However, a Cambodian military spokesman said yesterday that pressure on Phnom Penh was still low compared to late May and June when a major attack by large North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces appeared imminent.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese forces reported uncovering a regional-size North Vietnamese base camp and training center on the northern Cambodian border.

The U.S. command announced there were 29 Communist rocket and mortar attacks across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today, eight of which were against U.S. units or installations.

Israeli Warplanes Hit Guerrillas in Lebanon

1st Air Raid 'Retaliation'; Canal Quiet

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (Reuters).

Israel hit back at Arab commandos today, sending its jets in a retaliation raid over the cease-fire lines for the first time since the Middle East truce began at midnight Friday.

The raid, staged as the Israeli cabinet discussed its next step in the current peace moves, struck at targets in southern Lebanon. Lebanon is not included in the U.S. peace-seeking plan.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the jets attacked guerrilla positions on the slopes of Mount Hermon after small arms and mortars were fired from Lebanese territory into the Israeli villages of Misgav Am and Kfar Giladi yesterday.

All the planes returned safely, the spokesman said. Jerusalem reported that not a single shot had been fired along the Suez Canal since the 90-day cease-fire came into effect.

A formation of three high-flying jets passed from south to north along the Suez Canal this morning, but Israeli military sources declined to say if aerial supervision of the cease-fire along the canal had started.

The sources also declined to say whether the aircraft were Israeli or Egyptian and would say only that "there was no shooting on the canal today and the situation there is routine."

Although the canal was peaceful, Israel said Arab guerrilla activity, elsewhere, has increased, highlighting the rejection by Arab commandos of the peace efforts, the Israeli spokesman said.

Observers here believe that today's air raids will not affect the working of the peace plan, since the guerrillas themselves have rejected it. But the air strike and the attacks which prompted it made it clear that the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire does not mean all fronts are quiet.

Since the cease-fire began, six Arab guerrillas have been killed and eight captured, and five Israelis were wounded in clashes on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and in the southern Jordan valley.

Two Israelis were wounded and four guerrillas killed today in an encounter on the Golan Heights. Two guerrillas died yesterday on the Golan Heights, a military spokesman said. The eight prisoners were all captured in the encounter in the Golan area, where three Israelis were wounded in a separate incident.

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, attended today's cabinet meeting, believed devoted to the discussions under the auspices of the United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Gen. Rabin, who was summoned home for urgent consultations yesterday, also had separate talks with the prime minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and Foreign Minister Abba Eban amid displeasure here that Mr. Jarring had omitted part of Israel's reply to the American proposals in a statement he made on Friday. The part omitted was Israel's reference to its need for "secure and agreed borders."

It was not believed that the omission would prove a major issue, but usually well informed sources thought Gen. Rabin would be asked to seek assurances on the subject from the United States.

El-Fatah Boasts Of Doubling Its Raids

By Eric Pace

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (UPI)—An information officer of el-Fatah, the strongest Arab commando group, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



NO TRUCE HERE—Israeli soldiers stand guard over blindfolded Arab guerrillas captured this weekend after a four-hour battle near the Sea of Galilee. Six Arabs were killed and eight taken prisoner.

Jarring Hard at Work

UN Hurrying to Open Talks To Foil Guerrillas' Threat

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Gunnar V. Jarring met yesterday with representatives of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel to discuss key questions concerning his mission as the United Nations' mediator in the Middle East—the site of the talks, the starting date and the level of national representation.

These are all questions for the respective governments rather than for the UN to settle. Mr. Jarring is keeping in touch with the capitals through their delegations here.

Ambassador Abdullah el-Erian of the United Arab Republic, Muhammad H. el-Farra of Jordan and Yusef Tekoa of Israel called on Mr. Jarring at his request in that order yesterday.

Secretary-General U Thant expressed satisfaction with the newest developments. He told newsmen that this was a stage of "intensive discussion."

[Reuters reported that Mr. Thant said the consultations had begun on a "hopeful note," but there was a feeling at UN headquarters that the 90 days of the present cease-fire agreement would seem all too short once substantive discussions began.]

[Reuters said the need for an early start to the talks seemed agreed by all three parties, but Israel was pressing for foreign ministers to represent the governments, while the Arabs would prefer—at least for the moment—that special negotiators be named. The early start of talks was hoped for under the threat of Palestinian guerrilla disruption of the cease-fire.]

Regarding UN truce observance, Mr. Thant said that the picture would become clearer in a few days.

At present there are only 94 UN observers to watch both banks of the 101-mile Suez Canal. UN officials said that any large increase in the number of observers would require approval by the Security Council, but there seemed doubt at this point that the council would approve it.

The basic questions of who, when and where for the negotiations are still being considered by the three capitals concerned and none of those points has been settled.

"Everything is still open as of this hour," Mr. Tekoa said after his meeting with Mr. Jarring. "This is a preliminary phase of talks on procedure."

Both he and Mr. el-Farra said all decisions were being made in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria 8.50	Belgium 9.00	Denmark 10.00	France 11.00	Germany 12.00	Greece 13.00	India 14.00	Iran 15.00	Italy 16.00	Japan 17.00	Lebanon 18.00	Luxembourg 19.00	Netherlands 20.00	Norway 21.00	Portugal 22.00	Spain 23.00	Sweden 24.00	Switzerland 25.00	Turkey 26.00	U.S. Military 27.00	Yugoslavia 28.00
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Peruvian Plane Crashes Into Hill; 95 Thought Dead

LIMA, Aug. 9 (AP)—An aircraft of the Peruvian airline Lanasa crashed into a hill shortly after takeoff from Cuzco today, and radio reports said one person survived out of the 96 people on board.

Radio Cuzco said the plane crashed as it was beginning a flight to Lima.

U.S. Used Promises, Threats To Persuade Israel to Yield

(Continued from Page 1)

of a military means for a political goal.

There was, to be sure, a military purpose—to equalize Egyptian strength against the increasingly dominating Israeli deep-penetration bombing, lest the country or at least the Russians' chosen instrument, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, collapse. But this was the lesser objective.

The major purpose, the political one, was to frighten Washington to such a degree as to induce it to force Israel to relieve the crisis by accepting the principle that the Soviet Union and its Arab clients hold uppermost: total withdrawal from the territories occupied in the six-day war.

In that major purpose, the Russian tactic has achieved considerable success. Israel has in fact receded from its position against withdrawal that it had rigidly clung to—in public pronouncements—for three years.

The consequences in the United States of the stepped-up Russian military intervention in Egypt were twofold. One was positive from Israel's point of view, the other quite the opposite.

● America recognized vividly that a new dimension of danger had been injected into the Middle East with the threat of active American-Soviet military confrontation. The American reaction was acceptance of the need for the immediate replenishing and improving of Israel's supply of weapons.

● The second result was the one Russia intended. The United States was indeed dismayed by the prospective danger and at once demanded of Israel that it move to solve the tense crisis by relaxing its insistence on those of its peace terms that were apparently preventing a political negotiated settlement. Principally, it must recede from its refusal to agree to some "withdrawal" of its troops and dominion from the occupied territories.

It was at that point that the Israelis think the American tactics were brilliant.

First, the United States analyzed

the Russian position as not intending the destruction of Israel—however much to the contrary has been spoken and written here and in America—but aimed at getting a political solution to the Israel-Arab conflict. It is interesting to note that this is also the unanimous view in the Israeli government.

The deduction was that the Russians could be relied on to pressure the Arabs into making concessions toward getting another round of negotiations started.

The Americans at once put the heat on the Soviet Union with what the Israelis believe were some extraordinarily blunt and forceful words about the prospect of confrontation and the American position in such an event.

It is clear that the Soviet Union has made Egypt accept the American proposal—Mr. Nasser's long stay in Moscow suggests that it was a hard fight—even at the cost of open diplomatic war with Iraq and Algeria, something close to it with Syria and a sharp break with the Palestinian fedayeen. It is also a clear break from the Arab nations' pledge at Khartoum in 1967 of "no negotiations, no recognition, no peace."

In secretive Secretary of State William P. Rogers's plan, Egypt has also receded from an ironclad insistence of at least two years' standing not to enter negotiations for settlement without a prior commitment to "total withdrawal" by Israel.

At the same time, the United States took the Rogers plan first to Egypt and Jordan, correctly anticipating their acceptance and knowing that, once they did agree, it would be impossible for Israel not to.

Then, in its approaches to Israel, U.S. State Department fixed on the proper psychological premise that whereas the government would bridge at pressure and might remain unmoved, it could not resist the lure of what it desperately needed: expensive modern weapons, in large supply, that it must have in the face of the Russian involvement.

As it was described here, the American approach was very soft, the promises concrete and the alternative, a pronounced loosening of the traditional guardian relationship with Israel, indicated only by indirection.

Israel, in bad financial straits because of the tremendous cost of the war on the Suez Canal, faced with steady, heavy casualties in a war seemingly without end, and like that in Southeast Asia, one that neither side can win, was presented a choice that really was no choice.

Israel Hints It Got 4 U.S. Guarantees

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9.—Although neither American nor Israeli officials will define or comment on them, the Nixon administration seems to have offered Israel at least the following guarantees to induce it to accept the United States' latest peace-seeking proposal:

● That there would be no cease-fire with Egypt until Israel was satisfied with its proposed terms and further satisfied that the Egyptians and Russians would not renege or rearm their units in the Suez Canal area while the agreement is in effect;

● That Israel need not pull back its forces from the Arab lands it now occupies until a peace treaty with the Arabs is signed, and that it need not withdraw them from every foot of those lands;

● That the United States will not retreat from the Middle East if a peace treaty is achieved, but will maintain a balance of power with the Soviet Union in this region;

● That Israel will be sold or given the weapons it needs if the peace effort collapses.

To date, none of those conditions has been made public. But there have been sufficient hints of their content in Israeli officials' speeches and remarks and in presumably inspired Israeli newspaper "leaks" to project the four points listed above.

In addition, given the Israeli initial setbacks for the American acceptance of it, it seems safe to assume that the Nixon administration also has guaranteed Israel it will back as far as possible the Israeli positions taken during negotiations expected to get under way soon.

None to Arabs

There is no indication here that the Nixon administration extended any guarantee to Egypt and Jordan. These are speculation that the United States has exchanged guarantees with the Russians in connection with the American proposal—that the U.S. will not deliver any weapons to Israel if the Russians will not send any to Egypt while the cease-fire is expected peace talks are under way.

American guarantees to Israel appear to have been extended in a July 28 letter from President Nixon to Prime Minister Golda Meir, and in later meetings between American and Israeli officials here, in Tel Aviv and in Washington.

The United States and Israel seem to have agreed to keep the guarantee secret, and to have agreed that Israeli officials can mention or hint at their existence without elaborating upon them.

Thus, without defining them, Mrs. Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon have mentioned those guarantees vaguely under various descriptions—obligations, assurances, clarifications—in explaining Israel's acceptance of the American proposal.

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Pravda Calls Truce Step To Real Peace

Sees Difficult Road To Solve All Problems

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said today that the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire was "an important first step" toward a lasting Middle East settlement.

Moscow affirmed that such a settlement must be based on the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution, which it called "the only possible basis" for a solution of the conflict.

It stressed that the resolution requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory and Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty.

In the first authoritative Soviet comment since the cease-fire went into effect, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that there now exists "real possibilities for a settlement."

But, in a signed editorial, Pravda warned that a difficult road will have to be traveled "before all problems are solved."

Allying to the opposition to a political settlement voiced by Iraq, Syria, Algeria and most Palestinian groups, Pravda said that both "substantive and artificially created obstacles" must be overcome.

In the Soviet view, the objections raised to current peace efforts from the Arab campers and "national" and self-defeating to the Arab cause. Thus, in Russian jargon, they are "artificial."

Yesterday, the Soviet press and radio prominently reported the news of the cease-fire, indicating implicit Soviet support. Today, Pravda, which contained a news analysis as well as the editorial, explicitly stated the Soviet backing to the participation of Egypt and Jordan in the American-initiated efforts.

But as usual, the American role was virtually ignored, with credit being given in the editorial to Egypt for the "peaceful initiative."

Pravda, reflecting Soviet concern that opportunities not be wasted, said that "the matter at hand is to take advantage of the possibilities and to move along the road from a temporary cease-fire to a stable peace, and to fulfill the Security Council's November resolution fully and without reservations."

The stress on "without reservations" was an indirect reminder to the United States and Israel that Moscow will continue to support the Arab demand for complete Israeli withdrawal as a precondition for settlement.

Bomb-Shattered Suez Quiet On Second Day of Cease-Fire

By Raymond H. Anderson

SUEZ, U.A.R., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Egyptian troops in this war-shattered town were vigilant and wary today as the cease-fire with Israeli forces neared the end of its second day. No shooting incidents were reported.

Arab soldiers on duty near the Suez Canal, in steel helmets and with weapons at hand, were cautious about stepping into the open in view of Israeli troops dug into positions a few hundred yards away.

A 10:45 a.m. as a group of journalists arrived in Suez, three Israeli jets approached the canal at high altitude, leaving large white contrails in the cloudless sky. Several muffled reports were heard as the jets wheeled back toward the Sinai peninsula.

Egyptian Army officers here at first believe that the planes had intruded across the waterway and that the reports had been warning shots by Egyptian anti-aircraft guns.

Under the cease-fire agreement, reconnaissance aircraft are not to cross the waterway.

Later, however, a lieutenant-colonel in military intelligence reported that the Israeli planes had not flown beyond the Suez Canal.

"They were flying so high that it was difficult to be certain of their position," he said. "But we checked with the radar monitors and they told us that the jets turned back before reaching the canal."

The noises that sounded like anti-aircraft fire, he said, had been sonic booms from the jets.

Today's trip to the Suez combat zone was the first by journalists since the end of April, when the Israeli Air Force began intensive daily attacks against Egyptian positions along the full length of the 100-mile canal.

The result of the heavy bombing was strikingly evident. A rail and road causeway linking the town of Suez with Port Tewfik, beside the canal, had been shattered, the roadway demolished and the steel rails twisted and scattered.

Dozens of bomb craters, some 30 or 40 feet wide, pitted the causeway. Bulldozers had pushed dirt back into some of the craters to make a passable road to Port Tewfik.

"The last Israeli air raid here was five days ago," said an army lieutenant. "But delayed-action bombs were still exploding yesterday after the cease-fire had started."

Few civilians were in the wreckage-strewn streets. Virtually all of

the town's 267,000 inhabitants were evacuated after the start of daily artillery warfare along the canal in March, 1969.

Egypt Appeals to Turks

ISTANBUL, Aug. 9 (AP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad ended a three-day visit here today after a reported appeal to his Turkish counterpart to use Turkey's influence with neighboring Iraq to go along with the U.S. Middle East cease-fire plan.

Informed sources said Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Sabri Cagaptan said Turkey is willing to do its best, since much an effort lies in with Turkish Middle East policy. But he was pessimistic about chances for success.

UN Hurrying To Open Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

The representatives here are serving only as channels to convey Mr. Jarjir's suggestions to their governments and bring back the replies.

Mr. Tekoa said that the name of Israel's proposed negotiator "has not been announced." He did deny that Foreign Minister Abba Eban would represent Israel, as it has been rumored here.

The question of a site continued to arouse speculation, with New York and Nicosia, Cyprus—separately or together—as the most likely choices. Mr. Jarjir has offices in both places.

The AP reported that Geneva was a third possibility.

France Stresses Big 4

PARIS, Aug. 9 (NYT).—France is continuing to stress the need for a four-power agreement on a definitive Middle East settlement despite acceptance by the Arabs and Israelis of a truce along lines proposed by the United States alone.

From his Mediterranean vacation retreat near Le Lavandou, President Georges Pompidou said: "France rejoices over the hopes to which the Middle East cease-fire has given rise."

Mr. Pompidou added that France would support all efforts within the four-power conference for a settlement that called for evacuation of territories taken by force, recognition of all states to exist within sure and recognized frontiers and a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The French president's statement reflected a clear preference for the joint action by the Soviet Union, the U.S., France and Britain rather than isolated initiatives. French diplomats point out that a final settlement would have to have the backing and enforcement of the United Nations Security Council in which the Big Four are permanent members.



SLUGGER—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi hits his second single of the game while U.S. Ambassador to Japan Armin H. Meyer (left) umpires during a goodwill softball game Saturday afternoon in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy. The game was played to a diplomatic 8-to-5 tie.

Israeli Jets Hit Guerrillas; Canal Is Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

claimed today that its men had aged 30 attacks against targets in Israel last night, more than twice the average nightly number.

"We don't care about the cease-fire, we care about destroying the enemy," said the spokesman, reaffirming the commandos' intention to continue and increase their raids in defiance of the Arab-Israeli truce.

The officer, who is known as Wadie, was interviewed at el-Fatih's drab headquarters here in Jordan's capital. Officials of other commando groups also claimed that the fedayeen, as they are known here, were making good on their promise to "escalate" guerrilla operations in the event of a cease-fire.

These assertions were not confirmed by early reports from Israel.

Some Jordanians suggested that the guerrillas' accounts were being exaggerated to shore up Palestinian morale. The commandos have been feuding among themselves lately and have been pained to see world attention shift from their leaders to the diplomats now seeking a Middle East settlement.

Throughout the day, there were reports of friction and minor clashes here between commando groups that are for and against the stand of Egypt. Unexplained small arms fire crackled among the hills.

Story of 2 Fights

Reuters reported that commando organizations clashed twice in Amman today.

Several commandos were killed in the incidents, which occurred as the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization met in emergency session to discuss the dispute.

Two organizations were involved in the fighting at the Wahdat refugee camp—a main center of commando 111 organizations—and at Jebel al-Nasr.

In the clashes, the Liberation Front for the Liberation of Palestine—which strongly criticizes Egypt's stand on the peace plan—and the Arab Palestine Organization.

The APO, together with another commando group, the action organization for the Liberation of Palestine, had defended Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser's move as a legitimate tactic.

At the Popular Front headquarters, perishing commandos were hustling to and fro, carrying arms and ammunition.

At el-Fatih headquarters workers were digging what seemed to be an air-raid shelter while Wadie assessed last night's action.

He said that on the night the cease-fire began el-Fatih had mounted 20 raids, and that the total reached more than 30 last night.

In one guerrilla attack today, men from el-Fatih and a smaller group the Popular Struggle Front were said to have been fighting Israelis for more than six hours.

An el-Fatih communiqué said the commandos had waged a "fierce battle" against Israeli troops between Maghata and Sweinita on the Jordan River's West Bank. At least 20 Israelis were reported killed or wounded in the fighting, which was said to have begun when commandos ambushed an Israeli patrol at 5:30 a.m. One guerrilla was reported wounded.

Raiders Sources

Wadie said the majority of the recent raids had been mounted from the Jordanian sector of Israel's eastern front despite the fact that Jordan had tacitly accepted the cease-fire. He said other raids were carried out from Syria and Lebanon.

In opposing the truce, the commando groups are sticking to their basic doctrine, which is that the Palestinians must continue trying to weaken and ultimately destroy Israel by force of arms.

The Jordanian government has made no direct comment on the commando reports. But the minister of defense, Abdul Wahab Majali, said yesterday "the fedayeen have the right to use their weapons always until they see that their country is liberated."

This was a reference to the former area of Palestine, most of which is now part of Israel.

U.S. Issues Orders on What To Say About Cambodia Raids

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The United States Military Command here has issued a set of instructions to all top unit commanders on what to say when asked about American air operations in Cambodia.

The instructions were issued after American reporters in Cambodia said they witnessed U.S. Air Force jet bombers flying close air support missions for Cambodian troops fighting the Communists.

Briton Saw 'Atrocities' in Red China

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—British engineer George Watt said that he saw "almost unbelievable" atrocities during his three years in captivity in Communist China.

Mr. Watt, 41, returned home Friday night. He was met by his wife Josephine and his children, Christine, 12, and Stephen, 5.

It was their first reunion since Chinese Communist officials placed Mrs. Watt and the children aboard a plane in Peking in September, 1967, after arresting Mr. Watt on charges of spying.

Mr. Watt told a news conference at London's Heathrow Airport that he was arrested in reprisal for helping at the British legation in Peking after Red Guards sacked it.

He said that his trial was held before "thousands of yelling Chinese, who howled even louder after the sentence because they wanted it longer."

"As I was brought out the woman judge came out and did a war dance in front of me, spitting at me all the time," he said. "Soldiers kept prodding me with their rifles and I fell down. Each time I looked up to see what was happening the judge grabbed me by the air and pulled my head down spitting and shouting: 'Bow to the masses!'"

"I have seen atrocities committed in China that are almost unbelievable," Mr. Watt said. "I have seen people beaten to a terrible degree and then left off and executed, and I have witnessed young girls tied to the front of trucks and killed."

GIs No Longer Can Re-Enlist To Win Rear Base Transfer

By James P. Sterba

PHU BAI, South Vietnam (NYT).—Faced with increasing shortages of infantry riflemen, the U.S. Army Command has suspended a long-standing policy in the Vietnam war of allowing front-line troops to re-enlist in exchange for a transfer from the battlefield to rear base areas.

Under the new rules, combat soldiers—most of whom are drafted—must spend their full one-year tour of duty in Vietnam in front-line units.

Informants, including field commanders and re-enlistment officers, said the policy was changed because substantial numbers of combat soldiers were re-enlisting to get out of combat. At the same time, the normal attrition rate, averaging so far this year 15 killed and 106 wounded a day, plus normal troop rotations from Vietnam, were eroding fighting strength faster than replacements could fill the ranks.

Low Draft Calls

Meanwhile, the sources said, the Nixon administration's efforts to keep politically sensitive draft calls low have resulted in a shortage of replacements arriving in Vietnam.

According to a confidential directive detailing the rules changes and the reasons for them, in the three-month period from March through May, a total of 1,298 combat soldiers, or the equivalent of more than seven full-strength infantry companies, July 1, 1970.

Chichester-Clark Returns To Ulster Amid Party Crisis

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark flew back from a vacation in Spain today and was greeted by a terrorist explosion in his parliamentary constituency.

Police said a bomb badly damaged an electricity substation at Magheraffelt in South Derry, Chichester-Clark's electoral constituency. Two policemen nearby narrowly escaped injury.

The blast brought to four the number of explosions in the past 36 hours. Police and British troops patrolled to guard against civil disturbances. Dozens of soldiers were injured in seven nights of rioting in Belfast and Londonderry last week.

Mr. Chichester-Clark, looking tanned and fit, refused comment on the crisis facing his government but said he was "always optimistic."

Mr. Chichester-Clark, a former minister of agriculture, faced a challenge within his ruling party led by another former agriculture minister, Harry West.

Political sources said that Mr. West and William Craig, former home affairs minister, planned to take advantage of grass-roots dissatisfaction to try to oust Mr. Chichester-Clark.

"He could fall within a week," Mr. West said today. "He's a nice fellow, but most people at the grass-roots level are absolutely incensed over the way the province is being run."

Mr. Chichester-Clark faces a revolt by right-wing backbenchers who want stern action taken against Roman Catholic rioters.

The biggest challenge to Mr. Chichester-Clark will come at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, which demanded a meeting with him as soon as he returned from vacation.

Political sources said that Mr. West and Mr. Craig have gained control of this council, an influential body in government politics.

Mr. Chichester-Clark also faces votes of no confidence during a meeting of his constituency supporters in Londonderry tomorrow.

The prime minister has a majority of five seats in the 52-seat provincial Parliament. The loss of only a few backbenchers could bring down his government.

Meanwhile, jeeps carrying police and troops patrolled an area near a customs post at Killen on the main Belfast-to-Dublin road where a bomb exploded today, seriously damaging the building. There were no injuries.

In the Republic of Eire, border police searched cars and conducted sweeps through fields looking for explosives. There was no indication whether weapons were found.

Magheraffelt Modified

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The 3,500-man Ulster Defense Regiment was modified yesterday to take over some patrol duties

from British soldiers. Some 550 men of the British Black V Regiment will arrive, to bring forces in Ulster to more than 10,000.

The buildup of forces was announced shortly after hopes of preserving peace during the Easter celebrations in Londonderry next week were raised. The cancellation of a religious parade called in defiance of a curfew ban.

The Protestant Unionist, which announced that it called off Wednesday's riot commemorating the relief of Londonderry in 1690.

Kosygin Say Soviet Seeks Wide Détente

(Continued from Page 1)

possess the largest arsenal of clear missile weapons," Mr. Kosygin told Mr. Narayan.

"We approach the talks with the utmost seriousness. The Soviet Union believes that the achievement of a mutually acceptable understanding on this question is an important step in the arms race, which is a matter of interest for the peoples of a world at large."

Talks Continue

"As far as it concerns the let side, despite the complex problem, we intend to pursue the talks and seek to check the strategic arms."

● Sino-Soviet relations: "unalterable position of the Soviet Union is that it is in favor of normalizing our inter-state relations with China," Mr. Kosygin said.

The premier said that his talks were going on between two countries and that there were no armed clashes along their border at present.

But he added: "It can not be said we are satisfied with the development of Sino-Soviet relations, but, as you will agree, progress here depends not on the let side alone."

He added that "forces" operating in the world which he like to worsen relations between the Soviet Union and China. "They would like to occur between the two countries."

"Some American newspapers are especially prominent in this field," Mr. Kosygin charged. "I mean that certain circles in the United States are least desirous of proving Sino-Soviet relations."

"We can state with full authority that all assertions to the effect that the Soviet Union is preparing an attack on China are an act of dirty provocation and an intrusion through and through."

Brandt to Sign Pact in Russia See Kosygin on Other Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

tonight, Mr. Brandt said, will include the opposition Christian Democrats, who have been highly critical of the negotiations with the Russians.

Since the treaty was initiated, the Christian Democrats have been generally reserved in their comments. The most hostile statement came from former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who said he was opposed to signing the treaty until there had been satisfactory securing of West Germany's ties to West Berlin.

More typical, however, was the reaction of Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Democrats in Bavaria, and previously the most vociferous critic of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy. He characterized unofficial reports of the treaty's contents as "a cause neither for alarm nor jubilation" and said he would reserve a final opinion until he had seen the actual treaty text.

France Hails Pact

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The French government said the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty "constitutes an important step on the way to a détente" between East and West.

The government said in a statement that the pact was "in line with the policy that the French government has not ceased advocating."

Berlin Mayor's Support

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Mayor Klaus Schöke of West Berlin threw his full support behind the non-aggression treaty, but he demanded a "satisfactory settlement" for this isolated and divided city.

Mr. Schöke cited three points where he said the Soviet Union and East Germany "must show good will to meet the spirit of the non-aggression pact." They were: ● West Berliners must be permitted to cross into East Berlin for visits to friends and relatives.

GI Deserter in Sweden Sets Himself on Fire

UPPERALA, Sweden, Aug. 9 (AP).—A 26-year-old U.S. Army deserter, who stumbled from a house with his clothes afire yesterday, was in serious condition in a hospital today with burns covering 60 percent of his body.

Police said he had set himself ablaze. As is customary in such cases here, they withheld his identity. Fellow American deserters said they knew nothing about the case.

● Firm assurances must be of access to the city via East German territory.

● The Soviet Union and its allies must agree to respect the borders of East and West Germany.

E. Germany Ask Eight Countries For Recognition

WARSAW, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—East Germany has asked six Western countries, in notes handed here, to reconsider their refusal to accord it official recognition, informed sources said.

The requests were relayed by Polish Foreign Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz to the governments of Austria, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, France, West Germany and Sweden, the sources said. None of the countries has yet responded.

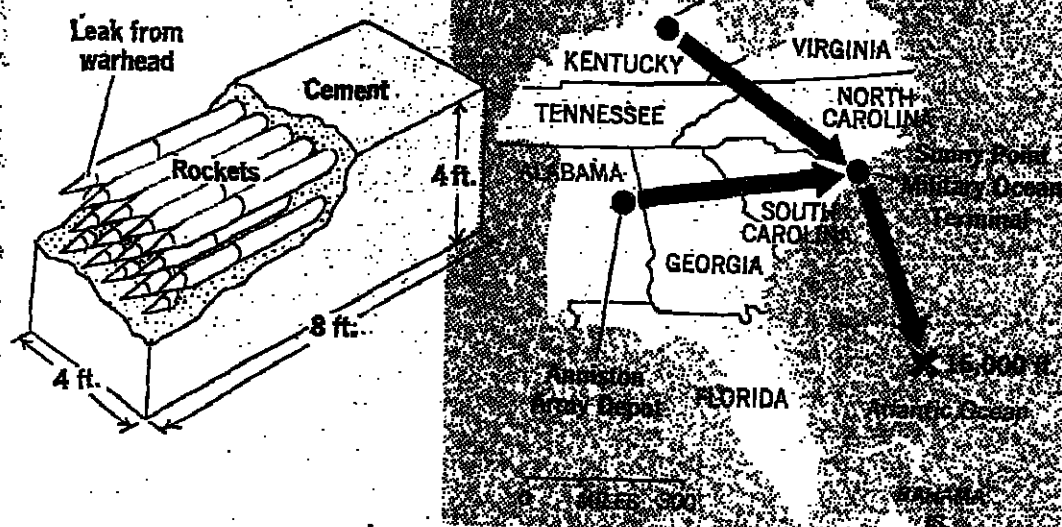
Sweden Confirms Note

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that Sweden has received a note from East German President Walter Ulbricht asking the government to recognize East Germany.

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k Return
Party



Despite widespread protests, the Army is going ahead with plans to transport nerve gas from two Army depots through the South for eventual burial 16,000 feet beneath the sea (map above). As the diagram shows, the gas is carried in the warheads of rockets encased in concrete coffins, with 30 rockets to each coffin. With the revelation that some of the warheads have been leaking gas into the coffins, considerable tension has surrounded the project.

'We Look Like Jackasses'

Gas Between Devil and Deep Blue

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—lost people—the Army included—gave that the plan to dump 68 tons of deadly nerve gas 16,000 feet deep in the ocean is the best of all possible evils.

"Sure we look like jackasses," said Brig. Gen. William W. Stone, who had the job last week of explaining the Army's decision to unhappy congressmen.

"But what else could we do? This is the stuff that got caught in the transition."

New Ecology Movement
By "transition," Gen. Stone means the new ecology movement that now considers the oceans as an important natural resource, not a dumping ground.

The Army said yesterday that the 600-mile rail trip from Anniston, Ala., and Blue Grass, Ky., will start tomorrow. The loading of 305 concrete vaults at Anniston was completed Friday, the Army said, but loading the 118 vaults at Blue Grass will not be finished until today.

As the Army prepared for the move, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said the sea dump would violate both a UN resolution and a Geneva convention—a charge State Department officials quickly denied.

Since World War II at least, the oceans' depths have been considered the perfect place to dispose of unwanted munitions. In the early days of the nuclear age, the Atomic Energy Commission dumped radioactive wastes in the same spot in the ocean—283 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Fla.—where the nerve gas will be sunk.

The Army devised its CHASE Plan (Cut Hazardous and Sink 'Em) in 1968 to get rid of unwanted munitions, including poison gases. In its first operation, the Army sank 3,000 tons of mustard gas packed aboard the SS William Ralston, which was towed out to sea.

10 Operations Since
There have been ten CHASE operations since then, only three of which involved chemical weapons.

The 12,540 rockets, each filled with enough colorless, odorless nerve gas to kill within minutes everything within a quarter of a mile, could not be disposed of any other way.

"A sea dump was the standard way, and that's what we had in mind" when the rockets were built between 1962 and 1968, said Gen. Stone, the Army's director of chemical and nuclear operations.

But things will be different in the future, Army officials assured Congress last week. The new generation of chemical weapons can be safely and easily dismantled without endangering either lives or the environment, Gen. Stone said.

Many of them will be binary weapons—with two chemicals that are harmless as long as they are kept apart but become deadly when they are mixed.

The Army's problems with this batch of the nerve gas—known chemically as Sarin but given the code name of GB—started about two years ago when the rockets were encased in steel and concrete "coffins" to make sure they would sink to the bottom of the sea.

Each 64-ton "coffin"—three feet wide, four feet deep and almost eight feet long—contains 30 rockets embedded in concrete. Steel plates a quarter-inch thick were wrapped around the concrete.

19 Pounds of Propellant
Besides the nerve gas warhead, each M-55 rocket consists of 19 pounds of propellant, designed to shoot them from the wings of jet planes against enemy troops, and a two-pound booster charge to spread the gas.

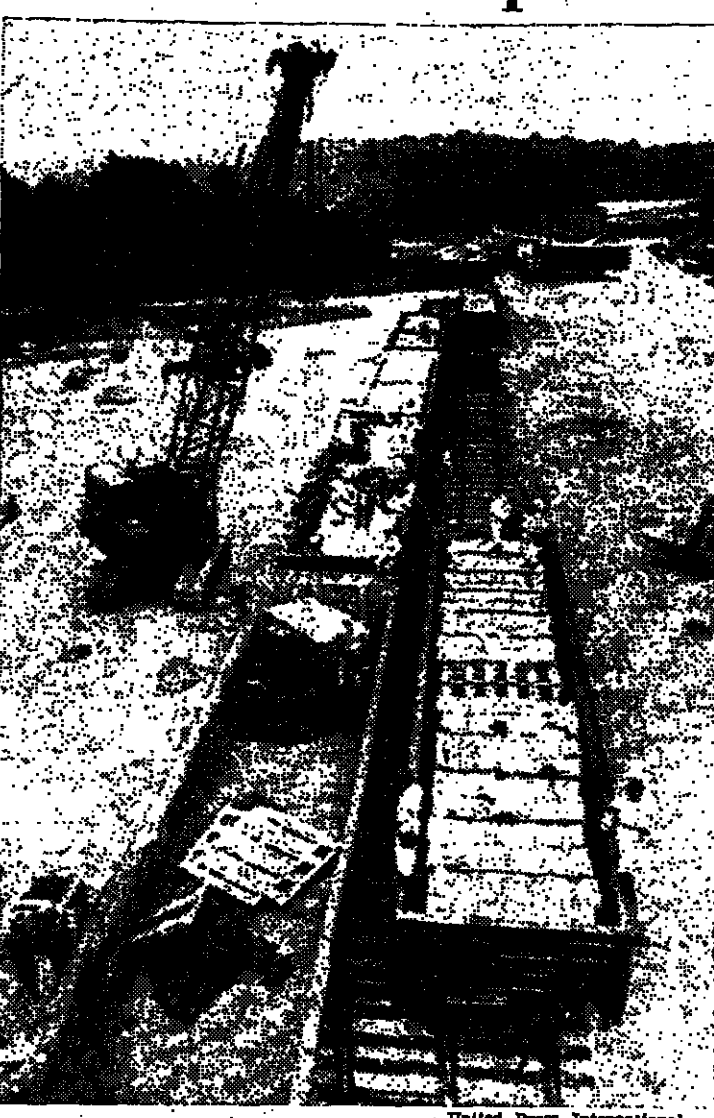
It is these explosives that now present the great danger. These explosives are deteriorating, and one group of experts said it could not guarantee the rockets' stability past Aug. 1—a date some congressmen disputed.

Munitions experts—both from the Army and college campuses—feared that any attempt to remove the rockets from their concrete "coffins" would detonate the explosives—allowing the deadly nerve gas to escape.

Some scientists suggested burying the "coffins" either in salt mines or in lakes. This idea was rejected by both the Army and a committee of the National Academy of Science.

"Burying the 'coffins' is inadvisable in our view," the committee wrote, "because they would probably retain their toxic contents long after the records of their disposition have been lost."

That left the Army with only one other possibility besides the sea dump—neutralizing the deadly gas in a gigantic nuclear blast. This was the unanimous recommendation of the scientific consultants.



HANDLING WITH CARE—Workers at the Anniston, Ala., Army depot load "coffins" of nerve gas rockets aboard freight cars for shipment to the North Carolina coast. The gas will then be placed on a ship to be sunk in the Atlantic Ocean, off the Florida coast.

Nerve Gas: Human Wave Attacks By China Spurred Hunt for Weapon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT)—When American ground forces in Korea were overwhelmed by Chinese Communist human wave attacks near the Yalu River almost two decades ago, Pentagon policy-makers realized that the situation had forced a challenge upon them: Find a way to stop mass infantry attacks.

Automatic weapons, massed artillery and napalm were effective, but combined they could not produce the body counts necessary to halt the thundering advance of hundreds of thousands of determined men.

For a solution, the Army dug into captured Nazi chemical warfare documents describing Sarin, a nerve gas so lethal that a few pounds could kill thousands of people in minutes if the deadly material were dispersed effectively. One ten-thousandth of an ounce in the lungs can kill.

By the mid-nineteen-fifties, the Army was manufacturing thousands of gallons of Sarin, which it code-named GB.

Chemicals; hydrofluoric acid and isopropyl methylphosphoric acid.

If all 418 "coffins" burst open at once, scientists estimated that one cubic mile of ocean—four miles below the surface—would be polluted. But the Army expects a more gradual disintegration of the concrete and steel containers, lessening the effects.

Scientists don't really know what effect the gas dump will have on marine life 16,000 feet down. Dr. Howard L. Sanders, a senior scientist at the Woods Hole, Mass., Oceanographic Institute, said the ocean floor has many varieties of sea life, but a limited number of each kind.

Despite the public outcry, most experts firmly believe the gas can be transported safely to Sunny Point, N.C., where it will be loaded on ships.

The ships will head out to sea Aug. 18, to be scuttled in the deep ocean water 283 miles west of the continental shelf.

Thant Persists in Charge
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Mr. Thant yesterday persisted in his charge that the United States would violate an international convention and a UN General Assembly resolution if it dumped nerve gas into the Atlantic.

"I stand by my statement," he declared when asked for comment on the State Department's denial that any such violations were involved.

In a statement issued Friday night, Mr. Thant said the Army's decision to dump concrete-encased nerve gas 250 miles out into the Atlantic was contrary to the 1968 Geneva Convention on the High Seas and a 1967 Assembly resolution about the ocean floor.

Pueblo Aide Heaps Guilt On Skipper

Denies Assertions In Bucher's Book

By Paul Houston

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 9.—Explosives which could have been used to scuttle the USS Pueblo or destroy secret material were not loaded on board because the skipper, Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, was "out on the town," the ship's second in command has charged.

Lt. Edward R. Murphy, the Pueblo's former executive officer, says the incident occurred in January, 1968, the night before the intelligence-gathering ship left Japan and cruised into the grasp of North Korea.

Before the enemy stormed on board, the crew was able to burn or throw overboard only a small amount of secret data.

Mr. Murphy, who has resigned his Navy commission, made this and other bitter charges against Comdr. Bucher in an interview on the U.S. publication date of the skipper's book, "Bucher's Story."

Comdr. Bucher, on leave from the Navy post-graduate school at Monterey, Calif., to promote his book, could not be reached for comment. In the book, he accused Mr. Murphy of, among other things, "a total lapse of initiative."

A Book of His Own

Mr. Murphy is completing a book of his own about the Pueblo affair entitled "Second in Command."

Comdr. Bucher's attorney, Miles Harvey, says most of the Murphy charges are untrue and he doesn't have information on the others. He adds that none of the charges was made by Mr. Murphy in an admiral's court of inquiry, where Mr. Murphy had the opportunity to make them.

In the interview, Mr. Murphy depicted Comdr. Bucher as a "Captain Quack" who was so frustrated at his failure to receive an undersea command he tried to turn the creaky Pueblo into "Bucher's magic submarine."

Mr. Murphy termed Comdr. Bucher's account of the seizure "fabricated." He said that while the Pueblo crew was in captivity, "Bucher was trying to implant in our minds the Bucher story."

The real story, said Mr. Murphy, is that the Pueblo perhaps could have avoided capture and the death of crew member if Comdr. Bucher had:

- Disengaged from enemy torpedo boats and moved farther out to sea rather than taking oceanographic research.

- Followed combat procedures recommended by a fleet training team at San Diego rather than created confusing ones of his own.

- Considered the age-old Asian problem of saving face and not made a "rather arrogant flag hoist to the North Koreans" after the Pueblo had been surrounded.

"We Are Leaving"

The flag hoist said, in effect, "Thank you for your consideration, we are leaving the area."

Mr. Murphy accused Comdr. Bucher of making Chief Warrant Officer Gene Lacy the scapegoat in the death of crew member Wayne Hodges.

Mr. Murphy said Comdr. Bucher felt Sean Hodges was killed because the ship was stopped as it eased out to sea when heavy fire began.

Mr. Murphy noted that Comdr. Bucher wrote in his book that CWO Lacy, in Comdr. Bucher's presence, had signaled "all stop" to the engine room and "robbed me (Comdr. Bucher) of the last vestige of support in my efforts to save the mission."

Mr. Murphy claimed CWO Lacy's version is that "the ship was stopped by the captain's order and not if he (Comdr. Bucher) didn't want the ship stopped, all he'd have had to do was walk over to the annunciator and signal 'Ahead.'"

Mr. Murphy said that the night before the Pueblo set sail from Yokosuka, Japan, he informed Comdr. Bucher and the ship's operations officer that TNT had been found to scuttle the ship in an emergency.

"But they stayed out on the town that night and just did not get it on board," Mr. Murphy said. "We found this out after the ship was under way."

"Wrap All Lettuce"

Mr. Murphy identified Comdr. Bucher's "Queeg-type idiosyncrasies" as "having to dip all the eggs in paraffin and wrap all the lettuce."

He said that Comdr. Bucher, in writing the Pueblo's manual of regulations, organized the vessel like a submarine rather than a surface ship "and it sure played a lot of havoc."

Mr. Murphy, a Christian Scientist and a teetotaler and non-smoker, complained that the manual omitted customary prohibitions against drinking and gambling on board which Mr. Murphy implied took place.

He said he and Comdr. Bucher clashed frequently over their differing personal habits.

"He became personally affronted that I had refused his offer for a drink or a cigar or a cigarette or whatever."

In responding to the charges, Mr. Harvey, Comdr. Bucher's attorney, said the Pueblo crew indicated in court testimony "they absolutely adored the men. I believe Mr. Murphy finds himself in a very small minority of one."

Capt. Medina's Hometown Has Fiesta for Him

MONTERE, Colo., Aug. 9 (AP)—Capt. Ernest Medina, charged with responsibility for the alleged My Lai massacre, came home yesterday to a warm welcome from old friends and schoolmates who filled the streets during a fiesta to raise money for his defense.

"I can only tell you I neither ordered a massacre, nor did I see one," he told nearly 2,500 townspeople at a street festival. "My family and I will continue to depend on the truth and with God's help, truth will prevail."

A few minutes earlier, Capt. Medina, flanked by two attractive fiesta princesses, rode in an open car in a small parade through the business district. He was guest of honor at the annual Mexican-American fiesta, where he came to ask his friends to help with his defense. They made a gift of \$3,000 to the defense fund, and expected to add another \$2,000 with half the proceeds from the fiesta.

FCC Bars Forcing Networks To Sell Time on Public Issues

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—The Federal Communications Commission has stepped back from the suggestion that political parties—and other "responsible entities" that want to speak out on public issues—should have the right to purchase air time on television and radio.

In two 6-to-1 decisions, the FCC Thursday rejected proposals by the Democratic National Committee and the Business Executives Move for Vietnam peace (BEMV).

At the same time, the FCC said that broadcasters "may not arbitrarily refuse" to sell political parties' air time to appeal for contributions. The commission accepted the Democratic National Committee's contention that mass media advertising is needed to limit the dominance of large contributors and develop "the widest possible financial support for political parties."

In its decision, the commission leaves networks or station owners the power to distinguish between appeals for funds and commentary on "public issues."

Both rulings, which can be appealed in the courts, are likely to contribute to the controversy caused by increased demands for air time by political parties and other public groups. The decisions could also provide an extra impetus for congressional legislation requiring television and radio stations to provide a "reasonable amount of public time" to "authorized" House or Senate representatives "to present the views of the Senate and the House . . . on issues of public importance."

In his dissent, commissioner Nicholas Johnson said that current television practices are "fantastically skewed" toward commercial advertisers, and declared: "The ability to purchase time, at the going commercial rates, is perhaps the only remaining opportunity many Americans have for electronic speech. The First Amendment [of the Constitution] was not enacted to sanctify the views of the corporate owners of the mass media."

The major issue posed by BEMV's complaint and the proposal from the Democratic National Committee was expansion of the FCC's longstanding "fairness doctrine." That concept requires radio and television stations to present "conflicting viewpoints" in discussions of controversial subjects.

But the fairness doctrine clearly leaves the station owners (or the networks) the final responsibility for determining what controversial issues should be discussed and what constitutes "fair" treatment. Although the station's decisions can be appealed to the FCC, there is no rule demanding a station to give equal program time to opposing sides on any issue.

Fans Mob Armstrong, Halt Glider Flight

GERSFELD, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP)—Thousands of West German autograph seekers yesterday forced U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong to forgo a scheduled glider flight during the 50th anniversary celebration of German competitive soaring.

An estimated 10,000 admirers at Wasserkuppe International Gliding School here blocked the path of Mr. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, as he tried to walk from a glider museum to the crest he was to pilot. Mr. Armstrong is a 10-year veteran of glider flying.

New Post for Borman
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—President Nixon has appointed former astronaut Frank Borman as his special representative to seek the release of U.S. servicemen held prisoner by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

U.S. Treasury Revokes Permit On Liberian Ship for Union Oil

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Treasury Department has revoked a controversial permit that would have let Union Oil Co. of California use the huge Liberian tanker Sanjenna in U.S. coastal waters.

Attempting to put to rest a potentially sensitive issue that erupted last March, the department said Friday that it had decided "granting of the waiver at this time could jeopardize attainment of an adequate domestic ship construction capability."

The waiver was granted last March 3, then suspended eight days later after it was revealed that one of President Nixon's aides, Peter Flanigan, had been president and managing director of the Baracuda Tanker Corp., which owns the vessel.

Since then, the Treasury Department has been reviewing the initial decision that waived provisions of the Jones Act, a 1920 law prohibiting foreign-flag vessels from hauling cargo between American ports.

Friday's announcement made no mention of the controversy over Mr. Flanigan's former association with the tanker firm.

The Treasury Department indicated that it was "taking the advice of the Federal Maritime Administration that the permit could jeopardize domestic ship building."

Mr. Flanigan resigned as an officer of Baracuda when he joined the White House. But his stock was held by a trustee, his father, until it was sold.

Baracuda is a Liberian company with headquarters in Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Sanjenna, a 70,700-ton vessel, was built at Newport News, Va., in 1958 and leased to Union Oil until 1985, with an option to extend that to 1990.

When application was made for the waiver, which would have permitted Union Oil to move crude oil from Alaska to California refineries aboard the Sanjenna, Union Oil president Fred L. Hartley said the company would agree to register the vessel in the United States.

Arrests at Rock Festival
JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 9 (AP)—A total of 109 arrests, mostly on drug charges, have been made so far at the Goos Lake rock festival, attended by an estimated 300,000 youngsters, county Sheriff Charles Southworth reported yesterday. The festival, which began Friday, was scheduled to last three days.

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Japan Envoy to France

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The Japanese government Friday appointed Yoshinori Nakayama, 56, as Japanese Ambassador to France. He succeeds Akira Matsui, who is here awaiting reassignment.

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Mrs. Kasabian May Go Free Today-Reward for Testimony

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—Linda Kasabian, who has told her story of the Sharon Tate murders after being promised immunity from prosecution, may walk out of jail a free woman tomorrow when that immunity is set to be formalized.

Although the gaudy-haired, pig-tailed young mother of two is still under cross-examination in the murder trial of Charles M. Manson and three women followers, the defense wants her immunity granted immediately. They hope it will encourage her to change her story.

"Linda Kasabian took the witness stand in a dual role," defense attorney Paul Fitzgerald said after court adjourned Friday. "She was

both a witness and a defendant, and she knew that anything she said could incriminate her."

He said the defense believes that Mrs. Kasabian, the state's star witness, tailored her testimony to please prosecutors who have promised her immunity.

"Once she's given immunity, she might recant," said Mr. Fitzgerald, attorney for Patricia Krenwinkel, 22.

Others on trial with Manson are Susan Atkins, 21, and Leslie Van Houten, 20.

A hearing on the immunity grant was set at defense request for tomorrow morning, when the trial resumes.

Once immune, she could leave the jail where she has been held since her arrest last December on the same charges as those facing the other defendants. Prosecutors said she can remain in jail for a time if she chooses to do so if she fears for her safety.

The prosecution has said it will try to provide protection for Mrs. Kasabian, 21, once a member of Manson's "happily" hippie-style "family."

Her lawyers have reported threats to her life. During a court session last week, one said the shaggy-haired Manson told her, "You really blew it, Linda. You better say your prayers."

In court Friday one of her attorneys, Gary Felschman, said he saw Manson look at the witness and whisk his finger across his throat, in a motion to indicate a threat being slit.

Mrs. Kasabian has testified often tearfully—that Manson ordered the knife and gunshot slayings of Miss Tate and six others last Aug. 9 and 10. She said she saw two victims killed and saw another fleeing from Miss Krenwinkel, who gave chase with an upraised knife.

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U.S. Esteem For FBI High But Slipping

Gallup Poll Finds Image Better in '65

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 8.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has declined in public esteem since 1965, particularly among younger adults, Easterners and persons with a college background.

During this five-year period the FBI has frequently come under fire from liberal groups as a bulwark of the "establishment."

But despite the decline in public esteem, the FBI still commands the broad respect of the population as a whole, with seven persons in ten (71 percent) giving the organization a "highly favorable" rating. The comparable rating in the 1965 survey was 84 percent.

The FBI is more highly regarded than another governmental organization, the Pentagon, which is also generally associated with the "establishment" and has been under heavy fire from anti-war groups. Approximately three persons in ten (28 percent) in the latest survey give the Pentagon a "highly favorable" rating. No earlier data were available.

The FBI is the investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. The FBI gathers and reports facts. It does not draw conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of the persons it investigates, nor does it prosecute them. It presents evidence concerning violations of federal laws to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

The FBI was established in 1908. J. Edgar Hoover became head of the bureau in 1924 and reorganized and improved its methods for fighting crime.

Following is the comparison of the "highly favorable" ratings for the FBI from the latest survey and the 1965 survey:

	Dec. '65 Latest Change	Point
National	71	-13
18-29 years	62	-23
30-49 years	64	-21
50 and over	78	-6
East	63	-25
Midwest	74	-9
South	78	-6
West	68	-16
College background	78	-21
High school	88	-13
Grade school	75	-17

The scale ratings given the Pentagon, in contrast to those given the FBI, show little difference by age, region or educational background.

Cholera Threat In 4 Soviet Cities

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Four Soviet cities on the Volga River and Black Sea have been closed to foreign tourists, apparently because of the threat of a cholera epidemic, it was disclosed here today.

Tourists, the foreign tourist organization said it has canceled trips to the cities of Ulyanovsk, Volgograd and Astrakhan and the Black Sea port of Odessa. It did not give any reason and denied reports that Sochi and Yalta, on the Black Sea, have also been closed to foreigners.

A Health Ministry official in Moscow said today that cholera cases had been located only in Astrakhan, on the Volga delta. The government newspaper Izvestia said last night that the outbreak near Astrakhan is receding.

Best thing after "escargots"

or frog legs with garlic, or roquefort, or any of those French meals you enjoy here. Listerine, the well known mouthwash you use at home. Available in French pharmacies. Listerine.



SSOAFPE ATTEMPT—Convict James D. McClain holds a sawed-off shotgun at the neck of Judge Harold J. Haley and aims a pistol at police during an attempted escape from the San Rafael, Calif., courthouse. The photo is one of a series made by Jim Kean and Roger Brookrath who received permission from one of the gunmen to take the pictures.

New Speed Limits Saving Lives on French Highways

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP).—Introduction of a speed limit of 110 kilometers (68 miles) an hour on some 8,400 miles of French roads this year has brought a dramatic drop in road deaths, an official said here.

But deaths on unlimited toll roads rose in the same period.

The French government last May took what was a radical step for French drivers, the introduction of a speed limit on all the major roads in the country, which historically had been speedways where any speed was permitted outside of towns.

Preliminary figures revealed by a senior official of the government's Traffic Commission showed that road deaths dropped by 20 percent in May and 12 percent in June on the restricted roads. Figures for all French roads showed a drop of only 6 percent in May and 4.5 percent in June.

On the toll roads, designed for high-speed driving, deaths rose by 22 percent in the first three months of the year, the official announced.

Jacques Eisenman, interviewed by a commercial radio station, said surveys show that drivers tended to make detours to avoid restricted roads so they can "put the foot down" and that drivers coming off restricted roads onto unlimited freeways tend to go faster than usual to "make up lost time."

Left in Wreck, Hostess Found 6 Hours Later

ACAPULCO, Mexico, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A young air hostess spent six hours, forgotten and unconscious, in the tail section of a crashed Conquest charter jet after rescuers saved her seven companions here early yesterday.

The airliner, with only its crew aboard, missed a runway here in pouring rain and bumped across a rough area, breaking both wings.

The hostess, identified as Clair Tucker, was overlooked by rescue workers who pulled the other seven crew members from the smoldering pilot's cabin and mid-section of the airliner without floodlights.

Unconscious, Miss Tucker survived an interior short circuit fire that burned out a section of the tail long after the crash.

Fellow crew members gave the alarm after regaining consciousness in a hospital. Ambulances and fire-brigades returned to the wreckage to find the hostess unconscious, moaning and pinned down by broken seats and metal.

"She'll be all right," an official said, "but it's a miracle she survived the fire." The eight crew members were taken off the critical list late yesterday.

New Soviet Satellite

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia Friday launched Interkosmos-3, an unnamed satellite designed to study radiation conditions around the earth.

Witnesses Tell How Judge And 3 Gunmen Were Slain

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP).—Witnesses said yesterday that the first shots in a gun battle that killed a superior court judge and three kidnappers inside a van used in an escape attempt were fired from inside the vehicle. Then, they said, shots rang out from everywhere.

Judge Harold J. Haley and three of the four gunmen who forced him out of his courtroom died Friday from gunfire as the kidnappers tried to drive away.

The four armed men had forced Judge Haley and four other hostages into the van and attempted to drive away from the Marin County Hall of Justice in San Francisco. About 100 officers surrounded them.

Bruce B. Bales, Marin County district attorney, said: "I was told by a number of officers a shot came from the van first and then officers returned fire."

Craig D. Steen, 28, of Novato, a county worker who was charged about 30 feet from the van, said: "When the van stopped I heard two muffled shots, like they were inside the van."

Fidel Bradford, 34, of San Rafael, a fellow worker who crouched with Mr. Steen when a blocking car stopped the van, said he heard someone shout: "Hay, look out!"

"Then there were shots from everywhere," Mr. Bradford said. "It surprised me to see the officers firing with the hostages inside the van."

The police said Judge Haley was presumed to have been killed with the sawed-off shotgun one captor had taped to the 65-year-old judge's neck and kept aimed at his head throughout the escape attempt.

The captors killed were identified as James D. McClain, 27; William Arthur Christmas, 27; and Jonathan Jackson, 17.

One hostage inside the van, Deputy District Attorney Gary Thomas, was wounded in the spine.

U.S. Files Suits Against Texas And 26 of Its School Areas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Nixon administration is suing the state of Texas and 26 individual Texas school districts, asking for court orders dismantling separate educational systems for whites and non-whites.

The action is calculated to force a conversion to unitary school systems for the 292,000 black, Mexican-American and white students involved by the fall opening of classes, some three weeks away.

Separate suits naming the Texas Education Agency and all segregated school systems within each of four federal judicial districts were filed Friday by the Justice Department in U.S. District Courts in Tyler, Dallas, Houston and Austin.

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"She'll be all right," an official said, "but it's a miracle she survived the fire." The eight crew members were taken off the critical list late yesterday.

Rome Cuts Scope Of Evictions Due To Subway Work

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP).—A city commission decided yesterday that only 23 families—instead, thousands—must evacuate apartments in a Rome neighborhood shaken by subway tunneling.

On Tuesday, the city had ordered the total evacuation of a quarter-mile stretch of the Via Appia road after the street surface sank 1.7 million of whom are white.

The report by the city's Transportation Commission greatly reduced the scope of the evacuation. Only 23 families and 11 shopkeepers were told to pack and abandon their quarters.

Digging, meanwhile, has been halted on the subway. A special commission has been appointed to determine whether work can be resumed and, if so, what precautions should be taken to avert further problems.

Nixon Seen Trying to Win Blacks' Favor

Negro Aide Reports Personal Campaign

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NTT). Robert J. Brown, the only black aide in the White House, said yesterday that President Nixon was "becoming much more sensitive to the problems of blacks."

Mr. Brown, the former head of a public relations firm in North Carolina, said Mr. Nixon plans to increase his standing in the black community by speaking to organizations and appearing at colleges.

The White House aide said President had already begun a personal campaign to counter the hostility of Negroes and change their opinion of him. Earlier Mr. Brown said, Mr. Nixon sensitively resulted from three factors.

He said these included the meeting the President had with college presidents last October, creating reports of suspicion among Negroes that the administration was repressive; and the charge the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the administration was anti-Negro. The accusation especially stunned President, Mr. Brown said.

Established Groups
Mr. Nixon has met with the blacks in the last few weeks at any time since he took office. He has chosen his groups carefully, electing to meet only with representatives from established Negro organizations, such as leaders of the National Insurance Association and the National Medical Association.

However, Mr. Nixon has refused to confer with several black congressmen who requested a meeting to discuss black problems. Mr. Brown stressed that Mr. Nixon has been concerned with the problems of Negroes all along. He pointed to a stack of papers on his own desk on the first day of the Executive Office Building and said he had been dealing with those problems daily since taking office.

Money for Colleges
Mr. Brown, who is a special assistant to the President, said the President's immediate concern was getting more federal money for black colleges. That concern came out of the meeting with the college presidents last year. Mr. Nixon appointed Mr. Brown to head a committee to coordinate the efforts.

A study was conducted by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, released in June, that showed that of \$4 billion spent in higher education in fiscal 1969, of \$119 million went to Negro schools. "This represented only 3 percent and the President was appalled," Mr. Brown commented. "Mr. Nixon said he was determined to change that and he ordered all federal agencies to look over their sources and redirect funds to black colleges."

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Joint British-French A-Force Seen 'Inevitable' in 5 Years

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—An authoritative defense source here has said the creation of a joint British-French nuclear force as "inevitable" within approximately the next five years.

French officials emphasize, however, that France built an independent nuclear force at heavy cost because its government believed that France and France alone was responsible for its security.

Besides, one Frenchman said: "What could the British offer us now? We are drawing well ahead."

Turkey Cuts Value of Lira By 40 Percent

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Turkish government tonight announced a devaluation of 40 percent in the Turkish lira.

The official exchange rate was dropped from nine liras to one dollar to 15 to one dollar.

The action is effective as of midnight.

The government said it devalued in order to increase Turkish exports.

Turkey has been carrying a multiple exchange rate for some time, giving tourists 12 Turkish liras for one dollar. The same rate was given to Turkish workers abroad sending hard currency back to Turkey.

Turkey had been making Turkish tourists leaving the country pay hard currency at the rate of 135 liras to the dollar.

Foreign economists have been urging Turkey to devalue for some time. The decision was taken at a cabinet meeting which began Friday evening and lasted until early yesterday morning.

Higher Prices for Crops

The devaluation announcement was coupled with announcements of higher government support prices for various export crops, and many farmers will benefit.

In addition to the devaluation decision the Turkish government announced a general reduction of 50 percent in the deposit interest rate when ordering goods from abroad.

The 25 percent import tax was reduced to 10 percent.

The announcement also said measures will be taken to speed up transfers of hard currency for imports, which have been running delays of up to nearly a year.

Czechs Free 21 Americans Who Strayed

ZWIESEL, Germany, Aug. 9 (AP).—Czechoslovak officials released 21 Americans and three West Germans today, 12 hours after they inadvertently crossed into Czechoslovakia.

West German police said the group of 20 American teen-agers, their 30-year-old guide from Denver and three young West Germans was handed over to German officials at 4:15 a.m. near fourth in Wald, south of the Bavarian city of Hof and close to the spot where they strayed over the border.

Back in Germany, they were picked up by their touring bus and taken to Schwandorf, about 50 miles northeast of Zwickau, where the language students, mainly from Denver and St. Paul, Minn., live with German families as part of an exchange program.

Questioned at Border

Mrs. Adolf Parno, who picked up the youths when they returned from Czechoslovakia, said that the incident occurred at about 4 p.m. yesterday.

Czechoslovak guards questioned the group just behind the border. "It is not true what some people reported that they were taken to Pilsen, further to the east of the border," she said.

Police said that they received notice from the Czechoslovaks at about 1:30 a.m. that the group would be released.

London Airport's Air-Gun Sniper Hurts Bus Driver

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A sniper fired air-gun pellets into the windshield of a bus carrying airline passengers to London Airport yesterday. The driver was cut on his face and hands by broken glass but continued the trip.

No passengers were injured. All arrived on time to catch their scheduled flights.

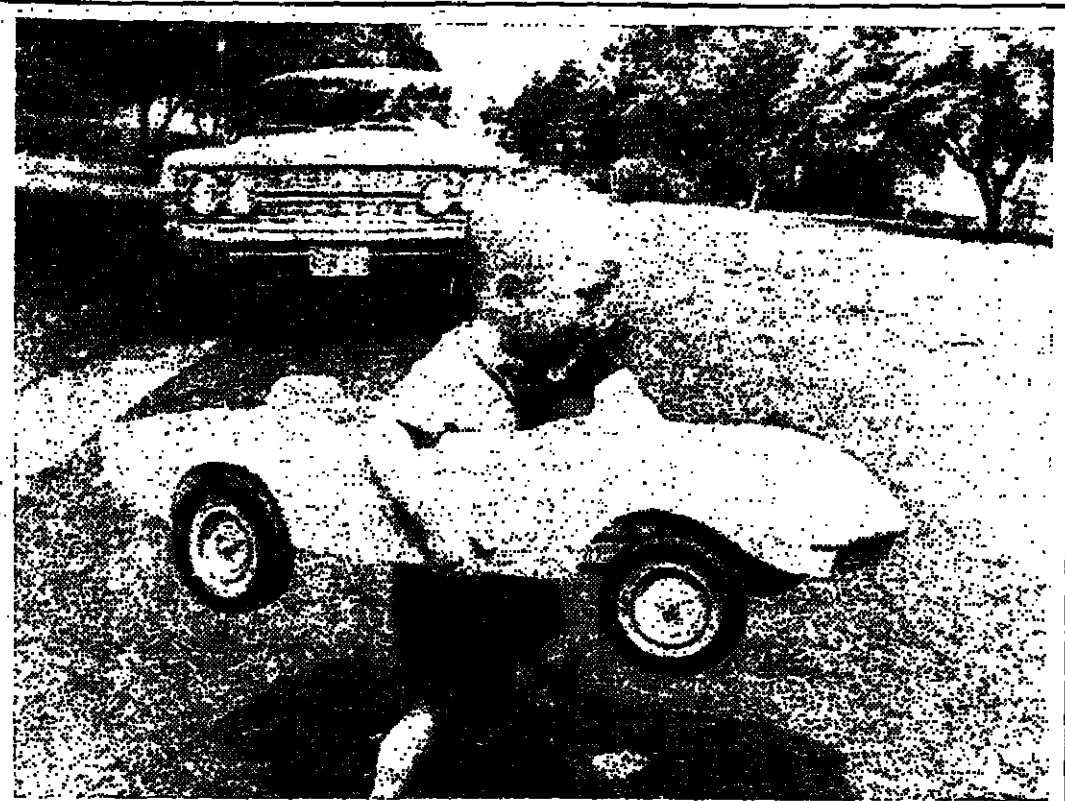
It was the 30th time in recent weeks that a sniper hidden in bushes near the six-lane superhighway has fired air-gun shots at buses taking passengers to and from the airport.

After today's incident police surrounded an area near Highway M4 but found no one.

Police have been keeping a constant watch on the highway since last weekend, when 17 British European Airways buses were fired on between London and the airport.

"Black Power" in London

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Police clashed with colored demonstrators today as they tried to route a "black power" march through the West London districts of Notting Hill and Paddington. Seventeen policemen were injured and 19 persons arrested in the clash.



BEATING THE SYSTEM—Two-year-old Robert Wayne Mayo has found he can always rely on tried and true methods when the traffic gets rough in Tyler, Texas. To be sure of getting the right of way, he switches from pedal to footpower.

Father and Two Sons Hijack Czech Plane, Land at Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 9 (AP).—A father and his two sons—all three Czechs—hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner yesterday on a domestic flight from Prague to Bratislava and Kosice and forced the pilot to make a landing at Vienna's Schwechat airport.

Police identified the hijackers only as Vladimir Rehak, 33, an engineer, of Prague, and his sons, Vladimir, 19, and Jaroslav, 21. The three hijackers were arrested the moment the plane came to a stop and the doors swung open.

While the three spent their first night here behind prison walls, Austrian authorities allowed the plane to return to Czechoslovakia. The three hijackers were charged with "misuse of weapons" and placed in a single cell of the Vienna county jail.

According to police they used two pistols, brass knuckles, a hatchet and an explosive charge

2 Germans Get Life for Murder Of 4 Soldiers

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Two West Germans Friday received life sentences after a court found them guilty of murdering four soldiers in an army munitions dump near here last year.

The two convicted men, Hans Juergen Fuchs, 27, a bank clerk, and Wolfgang Ditz, also 27, a clerk, were also found guilty of armed robbery, attempted murder and attempted extortion.

Fuchs, who admitted during the 12-day trial to have conceived the plan for the pre-dawn raid on the dump at Lebach near here, told the court he was not present during the shooting. Ditz declined to say anything in court.

Four young soldiers of a para-trooper battalion were shot dead in the attack, a fifth survived with serious stab wounds and served as the prosecution's principal witness.

A third accused, Gernot Wenzel, 25, a dental technician, was found guilty of assisting in the murder and sentenced to six years in prison.

All three admitted being homosexuals. Ditz said the object of the raid was to gain possession of arms and ammunition with which to extort money.

They planned to use the money to buy a yacht or a farm in South America and live together.

Propane-Run Vehicles Tested: More Power, Less Pollution

OTTAWA, Aug. 9 (UPI).—More power, longer engine life and 60 percent less pollution are the benefits shown by two trucks and a car converted to burn propane gas, the Ontario Department of Public Works reports.

Bill Magill, head of vehicle maintenance and repair for the provincial government department, drove a converted 1970 Ford from Toronto to Ottawa last week, covering nearly 300 miles with only one stop to refill the car's 19.2 gallon propane tank.

"We're delighted with the performance of the vehicles on propane," he said. "Everyone who has driven our conversions says they are peppy. They have more seal."

Mr. Magill said tests had shown the propane-fueled engines emit hydrocarbon pollutants in exhaust fumes in a volume of 250 parts per million, compared with 650 PPM for comparable gasoline-powered vehicles. There is reason to believe that even the 250 PPM can be reduced, he added.

Longer Life for Engine

Works Department engineers believe the life of the engine, lubricating oil and spark plugs will

be increased by between 50 and 100 percent with propane, Mr. Magill said.

It costs about \$450 to convert each vehicle to propane, Mr. Magill said the price of propane is about the same as that of gasoline, and the mileage on propane and gasoline is about the same.

A fuel line from the trunk tank carries liquid propane to a converter under the hood, where the liquid fuel vaporizes. Vaporization results in heat loss that would cause ice formation in the converter, he said.

Mr. Magill explained, as the engine warms, the propane system has been extended to carry heat from the engine to the converter. Vaporized propane is then fed through the carburetor to the cylinders in exactly the same way the carburetor delivers vaporized gasoline to the cylinders of conventional cars.

6 Regions Flooded In East Pakistan; 8 Million Affected

DACCA, East Pakistan, Aug. 9 (AP).—About 18,000 square miles in six districts of East Pakistan are under deep floodwater and more than eight million persons have been affected by the floods. Communications Minister Wahed Choudhury said yesterday.

Another 10,000 square miles are also flooded to some degree and damage to crops, mainly rice, has been estimated at \$14 million.

Mr. Choudhury said the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Feni, Nymensingh, Rangpur and Tangail were the worst ravaged by the floods.

Plot Is Reported Foiled in Togo

LOME, Togo, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Togo Army last night broke up a plot to overthrow the regime of Gen. Etienne Eyadema, "fomented by former Ghanaian and Dahomean army officers," and killed a former minister as he tried to flee, Information Minister Dermane Ali announced today.

Gen. Eyadema, the army commander in chief, took power from President Nicolas Grunitzky in a peaceful coup Jan. 13, 1967, dissolving the National Assembly and suspending the constitution. He named himself president and formed a government April 14 that year.

Top Indian Rightist Killed by 3 Gunmen

PATIALAN, India, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A leading Indian right-wing political leader was killed by three unidentified gunmen yesterday police said.

Basant Singh, 47, general secretary of the Swatantra party in the Punjab and a member of the state legislature, was shot at his farm in Thien village near here. Police said the gunmen fled in a jeep after the shooting.

Obituaries

Rep. G. R. Watkins, R., Pa., Dies at 86; Sought Re-Election

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Rep. G. Robert Watkins, 86, a three-term Republican congressman for Pennsylvania, died Friday night shortly after he became ill during a dinner party near his West Chester, Pa., home.

Rep. Watkins was a candidate for re-election from his Delaware County district west of Philadelphia.

A native of Hampton, Va., he worked as a shipfitter in Newport News, Va., before moving to Chester in 1920.

After organizing and operating the Chester Stevedoring Co. for 11 years, he founded the Blue Line Transfer Co. He was president of the trucking firm at the time of his death.

Mr. Watkins served as sheriff of Delaware County, as a state senator for 12 years and as a Delaware County commissioner for four years. He was first elected to Congress in 1964.

Since 1937, Mr. Watkins and his family had lived on a 60-acre farm in Delaware County where he bred thoroughbred horses.

He is survived by his wife, Hilda, and two sons, Robert G. and Dwin.

Howard Reinheimer

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Howard E. Reinheimer, 71, a specialist in theater and copyright law, died Friday in Lenox Hill Hospital, after a short illness.

His list of clients reads like a Who's Who of the theater: Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Richard Rodgers, Alan Jay Lerner, Gilbert Miller, Mary Martin, Ira Claire, Beatrice Lillie, Maxwell Anderson, Robert Sherwood, Moss Hart, Sidney Kingsley, George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly—to name a few.

In World War II Mr. Reinheimer headed the copyright division of the Alien Property Custodian and in that capacity had to defend Hitler's copyright to "Mein Kampf."

He was on a train to the West Coast with Oscar Hammerstein 2d and Jerome Kern when the Germans invaded Paris. He recalled that Mr. Hammerstein then took a pencil and paper and wrote the lyrics to "The Last Time I Saw Paris." Mr. Kern later composed the music.

William Titon

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Aug. 9 (NYT).—William Titon, 90, for many years Macy's master taster, died at his home here Thursday. He had retired last year.

Mr. Titon had traveled widely for Macy's, sampling wines and whiskeys, cheese and tea—just about everything edible that the store set on its shelves for customers.

He was one of the first American

members of the Confrerie des Chevaliers du Tastevin, the 300-year-old French order of tasters.

Eugene E. Barnett

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Eugene Epperson Barnett, 82, a leading figure in the Young Men's Christian Association for more than 40 years, died Friday at Arlington Hospital after a fall at his home.

Mr. Barnett was student secretary of the YMCA at the University of North Carolina while a graduate student there from 1908 to 1910. In 1910 he began a long tenure in China, where he founded a YMCA organization of which he became general secretary.

He remained in China until 1936, serving as senior secretary of the international committee of the YMCA for China.

He was executive secretary of the international committee of the YMCA of the United States and Canada from 1937 to 1941, and was general secretary of the national council in this country from 1941 to 1953.

Trilokyanath Chakravarty

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Trilokyanath Chakravarty, 82, a leader in the struggle for independence from British rule, died today of heart failure.

Popularly known as Trilokya Mahara, he spent 30 years in prison under the British.

He came here a few days ago from East Pakistan at the invitation of the Indian government and last night was guest of honor at a dinner attended by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Bishop Ramon Sanahuja

SARDANOLA, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP).—The former bishop of the Cartagena-Murcia diocese, Ramon Sanahuja y Marce, 84, died at his home here after a long illness, his family reported yesterday.

Sir Hugh Bell

NORTHALLERTON, England, Aug. 9 (AP).—Sir Hugh Bell, 46, known as Britain's "aristocrat in dungarees," died of heart failure Thursday night after working in the fields of his estate.

The baronet inherited the title from an uncle in 1944. He found the estate's 3,000 acres in Yorkshire depleted by taxes and crumbling into disuse and decided to revive the family homestead with his own hands.

He raised money by selling tires, going into the dry cleaning business and breeding pigs. He toured the estate with a bag of tools to patch up dilapidated buildings and eventually employed other workers.

The title now passes to John Bell, 10, the eldest of Sir Hugh's four sons.

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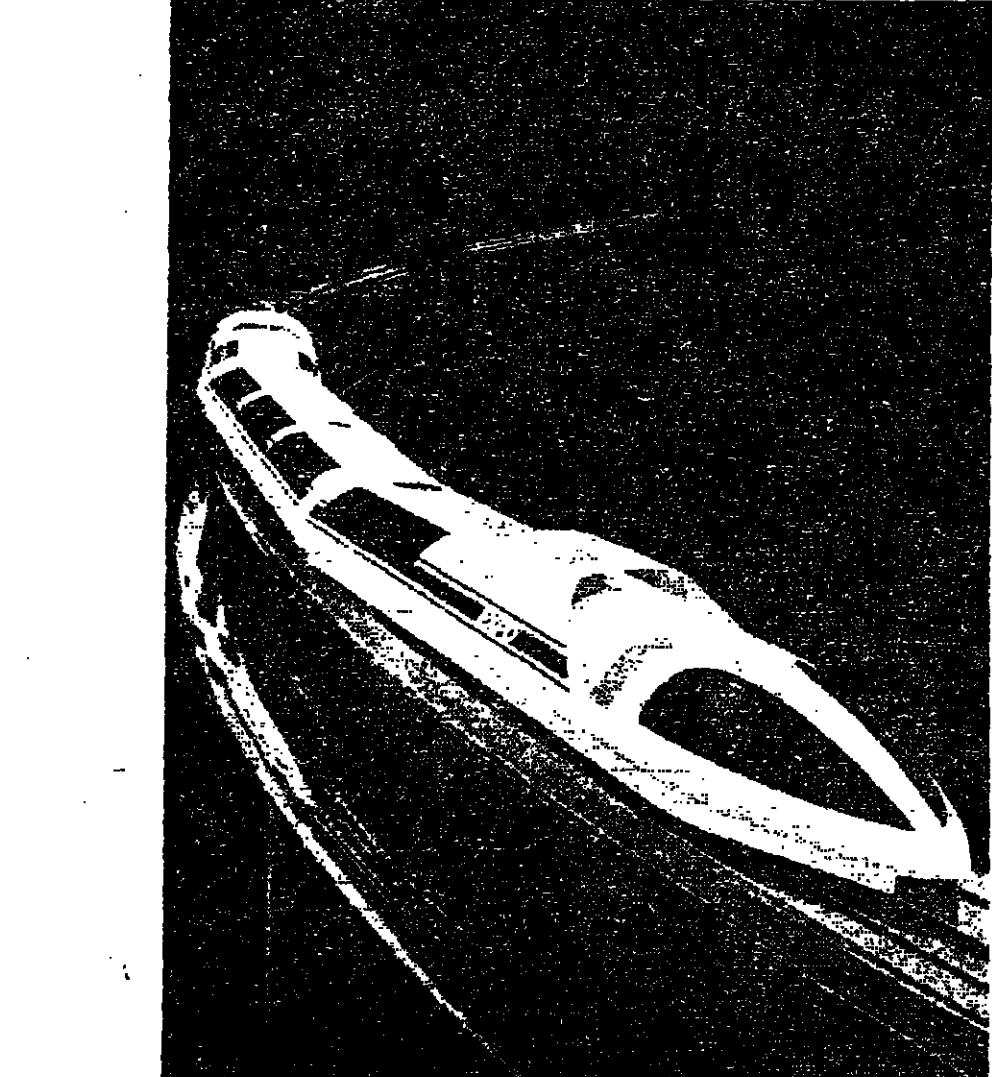
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Four Major Issues in a Middle East Settlement

- Requires Israel and the

By comparison with the task ahead, the achievement of the cease-fire—however significant—seems a very modest advance. Each side has had to make concessions, to be sure, but the difficulties ahead were clearly pointed out by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Premier Golda Meir of Israel when they announced their acceptances of the American proposal.

No one in Washington underestimates the problems that Palestinians and others hostile to a settlement can pose for the negotiations in the months ahead. But American officials, privately proud of their accomplishment, feel cautiously optimistic.

"This thing," one diplomat said, "has strengthened the hand of the moderates [in the Middle East]. It has flushed out the militants. It has forced every government to face criticism. The area is never going to be quite the same again."

4. Jerusalem: Agreement on the status of Old (East) Jerusalem which Israel has formally incorporated in its part of the city.

Four specific locations are the crux of the map-of-peace argument. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan is reported to have made Israeli control over these points the price of his crucial participation in the national coalition under Mrs. Meir. The locations are:

- Sharm el-Sheikh, the strategic port at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, controlling access to the Israeli port of Eilat.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

But such are the emotions attached to the map-of-peace issue that Mrs. Meir's cautious attitude toward the United Nations withdrawal troops after a peace is secured had to be almost absurdly hedged. With the exception of the hardline Gahal faction, she said, "all the other components of the government are unanimous in their support of the borders of Israel within the framework of a peace treaty as not necessarily identical with the present cease-fire lines in all sectors."

But the peace is still far from realization, either on the ground or on paper. Israelis in and out of office know that when the issue can no longer be put off, the country's internal disputes will begin to surface.

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'I Belong to No Nation, But Damn You All, I Belong to a People'

By F. Turki

Mr. Turki, the writer of this article, is a young Palestinian who studied and taught at universities in Australia. He is now living in the Netherlands.

ARE sufficiently used by now to the news of curious mayhem and terrorism from the Middle East with the emergence over the last three years of the Palestinian guerrillas and people as a new entity and force reckoned with before a nation is sought and peace needed, the world is suddenly faced with an added complication and a great irony about Arab-Israeli conflict: that present state of tension is exclusively from the fact that the Palestinian refugees 22 years ago. But in 1967, the world chose to let that problem belong to those people; that they the ones whose lives were devastatingly affected by and to whom offers for a solution should have been addressed, not to the Syrians, the Egyptians and other Arabs. The latter had not lost their lands, their territories, their dignity and been forced to live in a few miles (in some cases a few yards) away from their towns, villages, lands and all the intangibles they once loved. It was whenever the question of peace in the Middle East was raised, it was to Nasser

to the world. One day came to the Palestinian people as a semi-literate mass of poverty and disease-stricken infants indistinguishable from the masses of Arabs who populated their host countries...

His fellow Arab leaders the day turned; it was they who tried to appease and they who used the "Palestine Problem" in a manner to enhance their political prestige and gain their mercenary ends. In the background would be the issue of the million or so refugees be considered. To the world, the Palestinian came as a semi-literate mass of poverty and disease-stricken infants indistinguishable from the masses of Arabs who populated their host countries; a people infinitely less qualified educationally, culturally and socially than their counterparts across the border. Israel, and impossible to absorb back into their homeland. How do I delve into my consciousness as a young Palestinian, and explain my problem to a world I could not feel sympathy from who I am and who my people are? Do I am luckier than my father who died a refugee for the second time running in less than a decade (because I was not the West Bank at the outbreak of hostilities and he was)? At I was never behind the barbed wire of the Volde of the ash radio in Cairo morning obsessions about "drying up the sea" and that I am not and have never felt inferior to any "nice Jewish boy," neither he comes from Haifa, N.Y. City?

Having lived as a stateless person for nearly all of my 26 years, I have given me enough insight to come out of my mind and engulfed very being, times with lunatic extremes of hate and bitterness, and at times with frustrated resignation. I belong to no nation, but damn you all, I belong to a people; a versatile and ingenious people who have the highest literacy rate in the Middle East, who have 64,000 university graduates, who are in the faculties of all the major universities in the region and who man the sensitive positions in technology and the arts from Beirut, Doha and from Sana'a to Manama, and whose only sin was to refuse any solution to their problem other than return to their homeland.

Or a people who have lived in refugee camps for over twenty years, that is not a mean accomplishment; not less an accomplishment, at any rate, than Israel's purported conversion of "the desert into a garden." Why were we considered qualified to do that in our country had we been allowed to continue living there? Should the world feel justified in solving the Jewish problem in Europe by giving us a million of fellow Palestinians another

father, in his simple and times simplistic way, would be bewildered gestures in the chion of Israel and say: "Are these Jews trying to get away from us? They are getting killed there and it is even their country. How do they hope to last in that land surrounded by millions and the sea?" and then he would go on to listen to the impassioned rhetoric the

Egyptians mouthed about "liberating Palestine" while they poison-passed the Yeminis and mistreated the people in Gaza. Well, if the Israelis are "fighting and getting killed there" it is not because Israel is not their country but because it is. It is also ours and we have as much right to it as they have. The policy of the Palestinian people, as articulated by el-Falah, contains a notable absence of threats to drive anyone into the sea and emphasizes the necessity of returning the refugees to their homeland, or fighting until such time as that is achieved.

I find it repugnant that the people of Israel would consider themselves so ethnically and religiously elitist that they would carve out a society founded on these lines.

The Jewish dream (the return to Palestine and Jerusalem) does not surely have to be synonymous with the Zionist dream. The former could still be perpetuated with the repatriation of the refugees without loss to the identity and character of the Jewish people and the latter is anathema to us. In a sense, we are now the Jewish people scattered all around in a mini diaspora of our own, and vow never to forget these Jerusalem, either. For twenty years or more, we have adamantly refused to be integrated in our host countries, accept houses and monetary compensation offered by the UN and shouldered the most degrading forms of persecution (bureaucratic clerk at Ministry of Interior in Beirut to Palestinian: "To get a work permit you initially need to get a job." Plainly-faced employer to Palestinian: "To get a job here you need a work permit." Street entertainer to his monkey: "Show the audience how a Palestinian picks up his UN food rations.")

Now we have taken the matter into our own hands and are going to fight and bargain as equals with our fellow Semites. (Most of us would not let us in a temple) across the border. And if every now and then George Habash's PLO bombs a school

"We are still breathing but doing well, and no longer sitting under a tree waiting for Godot."

bus we will all about "Shame, Dastardly act!" but let us not hear a similar interjection from those Israelis who were once members of the Hagana (their attack on Deir Yassin, among other villages, in 1948, is already in the history books). The Israeli government has continually refused to concede that we existed, that we breathed and yearned for our homes and dignity, that we suffered, that we were not going to be subjected to an indefinite reliance on the Arab states and that now, three years after emerging from the mind of the UN, we are still breathing but doing well and no longer sitting under a tree waiting for Godot.

Reverting to the simplistic logic of my late father—how long can the Israelis hope to sustain an economy and a society perpetually poised for war, inside the walls of fortresses Israel surrounded by masses of enemy, and continue to defy heavens and history?

Our own record of persecution against the Jews prior to the inception of the Zionist dream is clean. Our traditions lack any overt tendency to discriminate against minorities that stems from prejudice of race or color. In fact at the first stages of the influx of Jewish immigrants into Palestine, there was a kind of sympathy shown by Arabs toward the Jews; and even in the thirties and well into the forties, after Mr. Balfour felt it the right of the British people to take from the Palestinian people and give to the Jewish people, the two communities still managed to live side by side despite harassments and acts of terrorism.

We did not gas them in Germany, expel them from Spain, persecute them in Eastern Europe or mistreat them in Russia; nor did we, as their self-appointed enemies to the west of Sinai did in June, 1967, threaten to drive them into the sea and rape their women (rape in our culture is one of the most heinous of crimes. Witness the shooting of two men by el-Falah for raping an American woman in Amman during the recent eruption in Jordan).

But the Western world, in a hurry to rid its mind of the abominable deeds it committed against the Jews and the tragedy of the concentration camps, opted to turn a blind eye to the plight of the refugees fleeing from the surrounding countries in 1948 and persisted from then on to inflict historical reality to suit the Zionist standpoint. They could see only the image

of Israel, enhanced by Zionist propaganda, where people lived the romance of the kibbutz and the watch on the frontier, in a land where "sunbaked" sands made the desert flower, and Leon Uris was indeed on the ball.

And always the phrase: Tiny Israel! Tiny Israel! surrounded by hordes of barbarians out for its blood; Tiny Israel threatened by the Egyptian Goliath; Tiny Israel denounced by masses of Arabs ruled by cruel and despotic heads of state and oil potentates; Tiny Israel whom the world owed a debt to; the embodiment of the Jewish dream and the protection of which is therapy to the guilt of the West. Tiny Israel is to be saved, coveted, aided, kept visible economically and militarily and idealized on all levels.

And the Palestinian people in the fifties and sixties found themselves the pariah refugees par excellence, who, like the Jews in Europe before them, indulged the unpleasant offense of being different and remaining different. They spoke Arabic with a different accent from their Jordanian, Lebanese or Syrian hosts and were a burden on the absorptive capacity of their economies. They found employment only in the oil-rich states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Persia and Gulf and starved to death their sons or brothers to universities. They were different culturally and socially but in those

"We merely want to go back to our homeland."

days of emotional crisis the placement of concerns was on education and the song *Falasteen ya Falasteen* (Palestine).

At home we would cause great consternation if we talked about dropping out of school or not going to college, or affected a Lebanese or other accent. "How can you hope to get anywhere without a degree, a diploma or a certificate?" "What's wrong with the Palestinian people anyway? They are too good for that, aren't they?" There are just as many Jewish mothers on our side, you see, as on theirs.

We also had our characters, straight out of Mahmoud's "The Fiver," forever hounded by the police for ID cards, employment cards, UNRWA cards and other badges to display to them our state of disgrace and torment.

And to the world of Europe and North America, when they bothered to write or read about us, we were the half-starved, wild-eyed illiterate Bedouins roaming the desert or packed in ghettos. The tragedy of it is that the image we presented to the world in the fifties was partially correct. We were half-starved and, if not wild-eyed, at least among the elderly, glazed-eyed. One was happy when the end of the month came, for with the UNRWA rations stored in the larder, there was always enough to eat for at least a week. And after that there were daily rations of milk that you dipped big chunks of bread into, or onion sandwiches. The devious mindsets of the madhouse would make sure though that the supply of flour did not deplete before the new rations arrived, for one would be out of even bread.

Elderly people would sit together in the shade at local side street cafes and talk about the Turks, the British and the Israelis, burdened by memories of oppression and destruction.

We grew up with *Falasteen ya Falasteen* ringing in our heads; with the knowledge that we were different; that we wanted to remain different; that we could not enjoy the same privileges as others because we were aliens; that we should queue up conspicuously outside the UNRWA depots for our rations; that we could not afford to lose our ID cards; that the police are not kind and that you take it when they ask if you ever heard the one about the Palestinian who... And above all, you go to school, boy, because you are out in the world, on your own, naked, without your degree.

A great many of us left the camps after the *déracinés* days of the fifties and rented comfortable houses outside the ghettos and waited out nearly all the decade of the sixties, buoyed and sustained by mendacity from Cairo and other Arab capitals about liberation of "usurped Palestine."

Now we are on the scene, and determined—to fight, to talk, to reason, to listen. We merely want to go back to our homeland. We do not want a hodge-podge Palestine state carved out of the West Bank, nor do we want an absurd puppet state subservient to anyone. I say we merely want to go back to our homeland. My father never made it. Maybe I won't make it either and my son will. But if he does not, I feel sure his son will make the pledge: "Never to forget thee, Palestine."



COURTROOM SCENE—An artist's sketch showing hippie cult leader Charles Manson displaying the newspaper headline saying President Nixon called him guilty.

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—After President Nixon made his statement last week that Charles Manson "was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders," a local writer mused: "With Cambodia and the economy and everything else he's got to worry about, why was Nixon reading about Manson anyway?"

Why, indeed, was the President—along with so many of his constituents—so interested in the Manson trial? More important, had their interest generated so much publicity that the defendants could no longer get a fair trial, here or anywhere else?

Manson and three young members of his nomadic "family"—Leslie Van Houten, Patricia Krenwinkel and Susan Atkins—are currently on trial for the murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others last summer. Perhaps this strange little

man and his tribe of youthful followers has evoked so much curiosity because they have acted out the fantasies—and the nightmares—of so many Americans.

For years it was movie stars who provided the country's minimum daily requirement of vicarious experience. Now it is the young people whose open disregard of conventional appearance and morality fascinates the public. It is the Manson case, not the Tate case. In this sense the news media

has made Manson a "glamorous figure," as Mr. Nixon put it: He is undoubtedly far better known than most Senators, for example. But he has hardly gotten a good press. Most newspaper readers and TV watchers might be titillated by Manson and his girls, but they are also horrified. Those might be their kids. And the media largely reflects their fears. It is only the underground press, which Mr. Nixon presumably does not read, that has made Manson a culture hero.

The question then arises whether the court can find 12 people who, in light of this blizzard of publicity, can render an impartial verdict. Mr. Nixon's outburst in Denver was only the latest in a series of incidents which have made many lawyers uneasy about the answer. Last winter, for instance, the Los Angeles Times and other newspapers ran a gory, first-person account of the murders by Susan Atkins, who has since repudiated the story. Several months ago Rolling Stone, a paper covering pop culture, published comments on the case by a member of the prosecution staff.

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older ruled that the jury's impartiality had not been impaired—even after Manson held up in court a newspaper headline which read, "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares." Lawyers here noted that if Judge Older had granted a mistrial, any new jury would have been

A Fair Trial for Manson: Is One Still Possible?

completely exposed to the President's views. The President's statement raises an additional question. Even without prejudicial publicity, could Manson and his followers get a fair trial?

After the Chicago Seven trial earlier this year, several jurors conceded that they had disliked the defendants because of their political views and personal styles. That emotional reaction could have colored their judgment on the case.

The jury for the Manson trial averages more than 50 years old. As they sit in court, they give the impression of grayness—gray hair, gray suits, gray dresses. The one spot of color is the bright red hair piled high on the head of one woman. These are the people the Manson family despised as "pigs."

The prosecution was so worried about the jury's reaction to incidental factors that it asked the husband of Linda Kasabian, the chief witness, not to come to court. The youth's heavy beard made him look "weird," the prosecution felt, and might undercut his wife's credibility.

The American legal system rests on the ability of a jury to judge a case solely on its facts. But are Manson, or the Chicago Seven, or the Black Panthers, really being judged by their peers? And in a time of such wrenching cultural and political conflicts, can they get a fair hearing from the very people on whom they have declared war?

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It Can Be Done

The coincidental initialing of the West German-Soviet treaty and agreement on a Middle-East cease-fire formed more than the meeting of two disparate events in time. For the one showed that the other might be successful.

This is not to draw too close a parallel between conditions in central Europe and the Middle East. That has too often been done for purely polemic effect. Yet in both cases there was the aftermath of war, irreconcilable displaced populations and mingled bitterness and fear. This complex has been largely overcome by the Bonn government and that of Moscow: realities have been faced on both sides, and war itself recognized as the great evil. The pact does not, moreover, put the whole problem into some juridical straitjacket—it accepts the possibility of change. What has been admitted, at least insofar as an eventual reunion of Germany is concerned, is that this must take place without war.

That this mood cannot be transmitted on the same terms to the Middle East, is, of course, painfully true. There the bomb craters are still smoking; armed guerrilla bands have set governments at defiance, and nuclear warfare, that great deterrent, is at several removes from the actual fighting. But what could be done by Bonn and Moscow can be done by Israel and her neighbors—if the will is strong enough.

It will be said that West Germany, as a segment of a once thoroughly defeated country, does not have a real analogy in the Middle East. Israel bested its enemies on

the battlefield, but not decisively; not to a degree that makes it impossible for the U.A.R. and the other Arab states to resume the struggle.

But West Germany, as a member of NATO, no longer stands alone—any more than Israel or the Arab countries stand alone. Both areas are part of a greater alignment of powers, with the ability to make war and the incentives to make peace which that implies. One factor which makes it possible for Bonn to make concessions that alarm and outrage many of the West Germans is that West Germany has also become part of a great trading community, that it has flourished economically. This has been denied to most of the Middle East—but denied despite the extraction and transit of petroleum by the Arab states and the development of a good deal of diversified small industry and specialized agricultural products by Israel—largely because of the war that has crippled the region for a quarter century. The possibilities for genuine economic growth exist; growth that would take the sting out of old animosities and turn energies to better uses than war.

Admitting all the obstacles, therefore, peace can be achieved in the Middle East, if the harsh, dry, deceptive logic of hostility and fear can be transmuted into saner, if less dramatic channels. Neither the treaty initiated in Moscow nor the cease-fire agreed upon in New York are in themselves definitive. But both give hope—that one elusive, essential quality at the bottom of Pandora's box of discords.

Milestone in Moscow

West Germany and the Soviet Union have taken a long first step toward a fruitful new era for Europe. The draft initialed in Moscow yesterday is not a substitute for a definitive peace treaty formally ending World War II. It can serve, however, as an interim settlement on which a more satisfactory East-West relationship can be built in Europe—one that could lead, in turn, to genuine rapprochement and peace.

If ratified and implemented, this treaty is bound to improve spectacularly the climate that has poisoned West German relations with Eastern Europe since the war and crippled Bonn's efforts in recent years to improve and expand those relations. It would make no sense to continue to denounce as aggressive and "revanchist" a Bonn government that has not only renounced the use of force but has accepted as inviolate the Oder-Neisse line and the existing border between East and West Germany.

To put such guarantees into a treaty draft required political courage of a high order from Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, whose coalition barely commands a Bundestag majority. Indeed, the major worry now is that the leaders of the Christian Union opposition will persist in the irresponsible, chauvinistic attacks on the treaty that scarred Bundestag debate in early summer.

The treaty draft reflects reality in Europe, as the opposition in Bonn well knows. No West German government can really hope to recover the "lost" territories east of the Oder-Neisse line or to bring about the reunification of Germany in the foreseeable future. "Patriotism demands the courage to see reality," said Mr. Brandt in his State of the Nation message last January—and that is what he has done with this negotiation.

Evidently Mr. Scheel did persuade the Soviets to accept by inference the principle of eventual German reunification by peaceful means, and this may help assuage the Bonn critics. Also, Mr. Brandt has said he will not submit the treaty for ratification until the Soviet Union, in talks with Britain, France and the United States, agrees to improve guarantees of access to West Berlin. Those four-power talks, scheduled to resume in Berlin next month, will thus provide a test of Moscow's eagerness to conclude the treaty with Bonn, as well as a general indication of its desire for genuine détente in Europe. Few developments could do more to maintain the momentum built up in the successful Moscow negotiation than an agreement that would insure the future of West Berlin in freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among Their Lordships

It is difficult to envision Jennie Lee or George Brown in the House of Lords. Their willingness to accept even life peerages is something of a commentary on time and inevitable change. Either would have voted cheerfully to abolish the House of Lords altogether not too many years ago.

How Scotland's fiery Jennie, daughter of a Fifeshire miner, wife of the fiery miner-turned-politician Aneurin Bevan, would have scorned the robes of a baroness early in her Labor party career. And in those days anyone suggesting that "Brother"

Brown could become Baron Brown would have been regarded as—to borrow a memorable expression from England's present lord chancellor—"stark, staring bonkers."

People do change, however. So, for that matter, does the House of Lords, albeit slowly. Once adjusted to the more leisurely pace and blander tone of debate in the Lords, Miss Lee and Mr. Brown will doubtless make constructive contributions to the legislative process as each has done in the House of Commons for the last quarter-century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Treaty

A new chapter in foreign policy—that's how it (the treaty) really appears. One hopes that criticism of the details will be cautious until the authentic text is laid before the public. But already it was clear in the course of the last phase of negotiations how much more important the entire concept is than are the details.

It is not phrase-making to say that the treaty can have advantages for both sides. For the Germans, a slight development of mutual political and economic relations with Eastern states (and also to "Third World" countries) is to be envisioned. But this is only thinkable in connection with the more important role the Federal Republic has in the Atlantic and European politics as the protagonist of this new policy.

To the euphoria over the "opening to the East" one can't make clear enough that it (the treaty) can have nothing to do with

a return of German politics to the Middle Ages, as shown in an earlier epoch of German history, or, instead of such a return, a transfer in the altered circumstances to see-saw politics.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The breakthrough in an attempt to clarify the situation between the governments in Bonn and Moscow and break down the tensions between the German and Russian peoples was achieved by the first Social Democratic chancellor because of his decision to finally officially accept the political existence of East Germany.

The Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France must, through an effective securing of the existence of West Berlin and its people, now create the conditions to assure that the Treaty of Moscow doesn't remain just a piece of paper.

—From the *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1895

NEW YORK—Howell Edmunds Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died this evening after a long illness. It was Justice Jackson's absence which prevented a decision on the income tax by the full bench of the Supreme Court last spring. And it is stated positively that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is understood to be in Paris, has been offered the vacant Supreme Court judgeship.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1920

NEW YORK—Unskilled labor from European countries is again flowing to the United States, 70,000 immigrants arriving during June. Steamer decks of liners coming into American ports are crowded and immigration stations are working overtime. Immigration officials predict that the total number of foreign workers entering the country this year will reach a million. This is good for American industry.



'My Hook Dissolved.'

Ethics of the Land

By James Reston

MY RUN, Va.—In this lovely corner of Virginia, men are changing their ideas about the land—not much but some. A generation ago, they plowed the foothills of the Blue Ridge to plant corn and the gully-washing rains carried the red earth down the Rappahannock River to the sea.

My Run, which is part of the headwaters of the Rappahannock, is much clearer now, because while corn is still planted on these hillsides, much land has been put into grass for cattle. The land is being conserved, not because conservation is ethically right, but because it paid more money to raise cattle than to raise corn.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to raise hell. For while the government has helped conserve the natural resources of the nation by giving tax havens to well-heeled gentlemen, farmers and shepherds are still planning for planting or not planting

certain crops, the fact is that the economic incentives for preserving our natural resources have not been as great as the economic rewards for ruining them.

No doubt much more could be done by changing the law and making the destruction of the land and pollution of the air and waters prohibitively expensive, but even the enactment and enforcement of punitive new laws is not likely to deal with the conservation problem unless there is a fundamental change of attitude about property rights and property responsibilities.

This is not only an economic but an ethical question. It requires the kind of change that took place when the conscience of the American people rejected human slavery as a "property right."

Aldo Leopold made the point over a generation ago at the University of Wisconsin. He felt sure even in the 1940s that a conservation system based on economic motives would fail, partly because most farmers are drifting away from nature, and partly because most of the creatures of nature—songbirds and wild flowers, for example—have no economic value.

He felt we had to develop a different way of looking at ourselves as part of a community of living (and dying) things, each important to the other, which man must approach, not as a conqueror or owner, but as a partner and trustee for his own and his children's serenity and security.

"Conservation is getting nowhere," he wrote in "A Sand County Almanac," "because it is incompatible with our Abrahamic concept of land. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us."

"When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man... that land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics."

For the federal government, sixty miles down the pike in Washington from here, and for the farmers down the roads of these storybook valleys of the Blue Ridge, all this seems vaguely romantic. They are sticking to the economic view of the problem: make conservation pay; don't talk philosophy, talk dollars; be realistic.

But this is precisely the paradox. The realists, as things are now going, are the philosophers. The enduring reality is the natural world which is working on a longer clock than the rest of us.

Economic Approach. The economic approach to conservation is important; don't reward but punish the destroyers. But this requires a philosophical and even ethical change toward the land and property and ownership by a much larger proportion of the American people.

It is not enough to obey the conservation law, vote right, join the Audubon Society, practice profitable conservation on your own land, and leave the rest to the government.

The government is still looking at the problem as an economic question—how to punish the destroyers and reward the conservationists—and this will help, but it is not enough. Aldo Leopold was undoubtedly right: we have to change the question and get a new philosophy of values about the land, property rights and man as only one part of the living community.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Tortuous Road To Population Control

By William P. Bundy

A former assistant secretary in both the State and Defense Departments, Mr. Bundy is now a visiting professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SO QUIETLY that it attracted only minor attention in the press, the Senate has just passed a bill to authorize a major long-term program of birth-control assistance and research in this country. With the administration's support, the bill has every prospect of becoming law this year, thus making available the necessary services to an estimated 54 million American women who cannot now afford them.

A simple action, perhaps, and to many people long overdue. Yet nothing could more vividly symbolize the revolution of the last decade in American thinking and practice on this literally vital issue.

The simplest proof is that, in this short space of time, the growth rate of the U.S. population (leaving aside immigration) has dropped by almost half, from 1.5 percent per year in 1960 to 0.8 percent in 1968. The FBI? Yes, in small part. But with the number of mothers and families rising rapidly, something far deeper must be at work—nothing less than a change in the feeling of millions of Americans about having more children in the world they see around them.

No such change was foreseen in 1960, when I wrote a chapter on this subject for President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Today, by contrast, the safest prediction one could make for the United States in 1980 is that the downward trend will have continued. We may even be coming fairly close to a reproduction rate of two children per couple as a national average.

So it seems to me that arguments about whether the United States has a population problem are beside the point. The American people have made up their minds, and no American need feel—as I surely did a decade ago—the uneasiness of urging others overseas to do what we were not doing ourselves. Indeed, in the low estate to which foreign aid has regrettably fallen, population planning commands a special popularity with the Congress, which this fiscal year has earmarked \$100 million for this specific aid, as compared with aid obligations of less than \$4 million as recently as five years ago.

Consumption the Villain

All this is a healthy trend, even if its motivation is sometimes oversimplified. For example, population growth is not really the major factor in the physical pollution of the environment: Growth per person in living standards, and thus in raw materials consumed and waste produced, is far more important. In a developing country, population growth, often quite rapid in relation to increase in consumption and waste, may be a relatively larger factor.

The same is true to a significant extent of the problem of world food balance: changes in eating habits—mostly, of course, for the good—are for many key items at least as important as changes in the number of mouths. The population problem is neither a major villain nor a reasonable excuse in either area.

Where population growth is without doubt the major villain is in the effort of developing countries to improve the life of their people. The U.S.'s first development decade probably did it: average annual growth rate of 5 percent a year. But at the same time population in the biggest developing countries increased (or was more accurately measured) so much that the gain per person was little more than 2 percent per year—in many countries, even less.

Now, one suspects more in hope than in fact, the draft strategy report for the second development decade speaks of annual total growth of 6 percent, discounted to growth per head of 3.5 percent, as the minimum acceptable goal. (The 3.5 percent is computed on the basis of a 2.5 percent population growth rate, which is actually less than the figure projected, under "constant fertility" assumption.)

Even these figures do not begin to tell the total story—too many dependents, too many youngsters entering the labor market all at

once, educational crowding, perhaps most of all the apparent inevitable urban growth and sprawl. This way chaos lies, even if developing countries should, as Mr. Myrdal appears to be suggesting in his latest book.

So the consequences of unchecked population growth appear, if anything, more formidable than did a decade ago. Meanwhile, professional conclusions that popular beliefs have emerged in equally forbidding direction.

The first concerns the effectiveness of family planning assistance, the overwhelming of U.S. foreign aid programs of almost all else that is done. It has become more clear in the past decade, simply making birth-control available cannot to the job. In key areas the "wanted" size is still such as to bring bearably high rates of growth.

Second, it is coming to be recognized that even a sharp and early family-size habits will not early results in total population size. Past growth carries for a "wave" of increased families, this can only level out over 50 years or more. For example, even if 1980, new U.S. families ever only children per couple, population of the country's immigration playing only a small role) would still grow from present 205 million to 260 million by the year 2000 and to a level off figure of more than 300 million by 2045. In other countries, the "wave" is greater, the level off figure would be more than double the count at the time the change.

Unanswered Questions

One can sum up in a proposition that goes far beyond family planning or any aid program: Only if there is a change in the way mankind as a whole looks at family size, then only if this change in the mind-set can be maintained for a number of generations, can the growth of human population be brought to a level in line with man's capacity to handle change.

But how do attitudes change, and what can be done by nations, or by the "informed" opinion, that may now be no one knows the answers. For once—fortunately—there are "experts." For there is no vincible, let alone single, historic explanation of the rise and fall of human family-size habits.

So, for the fun of it, let us look back to the last decade in United States. Mr. Bundy's "national goals research study" is the obvious starting point for the problem in the United States is not food, total space or energy supply, but rather the growing choice of a few countries in which to live. Are Americans prepared to live with a degree of congestion and accompanying tension? I think the answer has already been given—although the leveling-off will take decades. There is a threshold the subjective feeling of crowding, and changes slowly with time. But for the United States at present, it has been reached.

Is there a similar threshold other nations? Surely, Japan has been acutely aware of its threat at least since the changes in abortion laws in 1949 and I suspect that all the other nations have been reacting instinctively to one for less. And surely, each in its own way, with tremendous scientific leadership and education, the developing countries will be part of the same tidal human feeling.

I think the change in attitude can come without force or crisis. For come it surely will and soon. Robert Ardrey last winter that all the other nations have been reacting instinctively to one for less. And surely, each in its own way, with tremendous scientific leadership and education, the developing countries will be part of the same tidal human feeling.

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Belgium (air)	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,100.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 174.00	\$ 331.00
Finland (air)	\$ 25.00	\$ 49.00
France (air)	\$ 93.00	\$ 175.00
Germany (air)	\$ 80.00	\$ 150.00
Great Britain (air)	\$ 717.00	\$ 1,380.00
Greece (air)	\$ 780.00	\$ 1,405.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 33.50	\$ 65.00
Italy (air)	\$ 717.00	\$ 1,380.00
Israel (air)	\$ 29.50	\$ 58.00
Japan (air)	\$ 13,800.00	\$ 26,400.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 33.50	\$ 65.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,100.00
Netherlands (air)	\$ 80.00	\$ 150.00
Norway (air)	\$ 177.00	\$ 331.00
Portugal (air)	\$ 634.00	\$ 1,200.00
Spain (air)	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 2,900.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 147.00	\$ 276.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 95.50	\$ 180.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	\$ 49.00
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Cornfeld Opens Proxy War For Control of IOS Empire

(Continued from Page 1)
sion yesterday evening, announced the deal with an overseas subsidiary of International Controls at the same time it rejected Mr. Cornfeld's comeback package and demands to be reinstated as chairman.

Mr. Cornfeld said the loan constituted a virtual veto over company operations until repayment and thus represented a "very dangerous kind of contract for any company to subject itself to."

With half a dozen pretty girls in attendance, Mr. Cornfeld exuded optimism as he explained that he had all but sewn up victory at the special shareholders' meeting. He is entitled to call under the laws of Canada where the IOS parent firm is incorporated.

Claiming 22 million of the 44 outstanding preferred shares already in hand "and stock coming in from all parts of the world," Mr. Cornfeld has more than 10 percent of the shares needed to call the meeting which must take place within three months.

He must command two thirds of preferred shares represented at a special meeting to unseat the present board. He claimed he already had achieved this goal since only 33 million shares were voted at the annual general meeting in Toronto which ousted him as a director last June 30.

The key to his strategy is the word "irrevocable" which he uses to describe the proxies he now holds.

Voting Rights
In a legal nicely he has attached an option of purchase to the shares and obtained their voting rights in binding fashion for a one-year period. Disgruntled shareholders, many of them veteran salesmen unimpressed by the present management's lackluster performance, ceded their shares against nominal payment Mr. Cornfeld made with "crisp ten-dollar bills."

The beauty of the scheme is that Mr. Cornfeld apparently has destroyed the management's ability to win over shareholders to back Sir Eric Wyndham White, the beleaguered company chairman.

Moreover, Mr. Cornfeld intimated that if for any reason

he was not able to muster the necessary two thirds at the special meeting, he would move to have the Toronto general meeting declared illegal.

He said he considered the IOS proxy statement issued before that meeting "fraudulent" because it listed him as chairman and chief executive officer and concluded that "the present board has usurped its authority." He was deposed from both those offices in May.

Mr. Cornfeld, lounging against the fireplace of the home which Napoleon built for Josephine, said his war with management was "less destructive than letting them remain and do what they are doing."

In three months in power the new board of directors, he charged, had "brought in no new person to assist with management, no increase or change in product and sales have declined 75 percent."

"I am not prepared to stand by and let this kind of situation continue," he said. He said he had made every effort to avoid the open fight but jokingly noted that even if he had promised to produce "Robert McNamara as the next (IOS) chief executive and a hundred million dollars credit line, they weren't going to give up an inch of their power."

S. African Airline Denies Any Bias

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—South African Airways is suing in Manhattan Supreme Court for dismissal of state charges that the airline discriminates against American Negroes seeking to travel to South Africa.

The airline filed the suit Friday after the New York State Division of Human Rights scheduled for Sept. 28 a public hearing into charges brought by the state attorney general last December. The hearing would cause South African Airways "great and irreparable injury," the suit said, due to "adverse publicity which will damage SAA's reputation and good will."

The state complaint against the airline claims that SAA maintains a policy of racial discrimination in the granting and withholding of visas and that it has refused to fly Negroes to South Africa. But SAA says it "is in no way responsible for the processing or handling of visa applications."

Court Rejects Hoffa Appeal

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for mail and wire fraud, denying his third appeal in the case.

The three-judge court ruled last week that information obtained by the government through wiretapping did not play a part in the conviction. The decision affirmed the finding of the U.S. District Court in the case, which was appealed on remand from the Supreme Court.

Hoffa, 57, was convicted of 27 counts of violating mail and wire fraud statutes and one count of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud in 1963. He was sentenced to five years in prison in 1968. He also has been convicted of fraud conspiracy to commit fraud and jury tampering with total prison sentences of 13 years.

Forest Fire Spreads North of Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Firemen halted a fierce forest blaze 20 yards from a hotel in the Forest of Rognac, north of here, today as fire, fanned by a strong Mistral wind, spread on several fronts in the forest, threatening houses and delaying two passenger trains on the main Paris-Marseilles line for 20 minutes.



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Output Rise by Labor Spurs Optimism in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

J. Savinier, professor of economics at Harvard College and onetime member of the Eisenhower Council of Economic Advisers, finds no cause whatsoever for optimism. In a recent appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, he testified to "a kind of wage explosion occurring all over the industrialized world."

The debate over productivity and its capacity to sustain increases in wages and a recovery in profits gains significance because of the expiration of the United Automobile Workers contracts with the Big Three automobile companies Sept. 14. There is still no indication which company will be the strike target. Nor is there any clear indication of what the union will demand.

Ford's Price Increase

Ford, meanwhile, signalled its view that whatever wage settlement was agreed upon would require a generous contribution from the automobile-buying public. It did this by increasing advance billing prices 6 percent on the Maverick and 5 percent on other models. This indicated an average retail price increase of \$150 a car against \$137 last year.

Earlier in the week, Chrysler suggested that in its opinion a 5 percent price increase would be about right. It did so by tentatively raising price quotations by that amount on new-model trucks. General Motors, which must second or reject the action by its two smaller competitors, is still pondering the matter.

Other recent settlements produce little optimism that the

automobile industry can escape a large wage settlement. On the other hand, except for defense producers, the automobile industry has been the hardest hit of all industries in the current downturn. Moreover, imports continue to grab a bigger slice of the American market. In July, for instance, imported car sales climbed to a record 118,000 units, up almost one-quarter from the year before. The monthly increase, the third in a row, brought foreign producers' share of the market to 15.6 percent, up from 12.5 percent a year earlier.

Under such circumstances, the industry may decide to have it out now with its workers rather than risk further attrition.

Bonds and the Big Board

Bonds were a mixed affair. The Treasury's refunding was well received, state and local government obligations were in some demand, but corporates generally went begging.

The stock market did nothing last week—until the final hours Friday. Then, for a short time, it came to life in response to the news of a 90-day ceasefire in the Middle East. Trading was heavy during the upsurge and the exchange's tape lagged behind transactions for a time.

The activity quickly subsided, however, and trading settled back into the doldrums that had characterized earlier sessions. Prices ended lower in the slowest week in almost two months.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 725.70, off 8.42. The New York Stock Exchange index was off 0.46 at 41.97. Volume of 40,571-

870 shares compared with 51,185,810 the week before.

All five of the most actively traded issues finished lower this week. Computer issues were among the stocks hardest hit. The sale of several blocks of Computer Sciences pushed the issue into the most active list as it slipped 1/2 to 6 5/8.

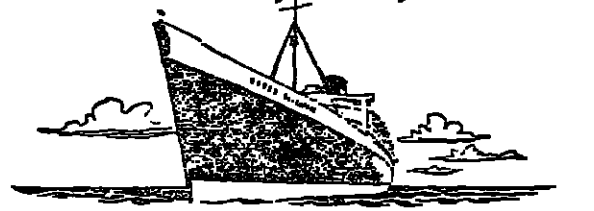
Continued profit-taking in McDonald Corp. pushed the stock lower by 3 1/8 to 33 1/8. University Computing was another computer issue that was

hard hit as it plunged 4 1/2 to 35 5/8.

American Smelting slipped into fourth place on volume of 455,400 shares. A block of more than 144,000 shares made it the most active issue on Friday. It finished the week with a loss of 1 3/8 at 26 7/8.

Fifth place was held by Sperry Rand as it slipped 2 to 21 on turnover of 420,100 shares. One broker said that the stock followed the pattern of the computer industry.

Notice of Public Auction Sale in the Bankruptcy Arrangement Proceedings of THE QUEEN, LTD., Debtor



"THE ELIZABETH," FORMERLY "THE QUEEN ELIZABETH" of the Cunard Line, now berthed at Port Everglades, Florida, will be sold at public auction free and clear of all liens and encumbrances beginning on Wednesday, September 9th, 1970 at 11 A.M. (D.S.T.) and continuing thereafter on Thursday, September 10th, 1970 at 10 A.M. (D.S.T.) in the Continental Ballroom of the Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

The sale includes all of the gear, fittings, museum objects of art, fine furniture, all of the ship, hotel and restaurant equipment. There will also be sold a parcel of real estate on the Intracoastal Waterway, as well as the right, title and interest, if any, of the Debtor in certain land leases, with respect to which assignments are subject to the Lessors' consent.

The "Elizabeth" will first be offered in bulk complete with all her contents as an entirety—then the hull, gear and fittings as a bulk lot and then the gear and fittings separately and all other contents in various bulk and piecemeal lots. Sale subject to the confirmation of the Court.

Inspection commencing on Wednesday, September 2, 1970 and prior thereto by appointment.

Terms: 25% deposit in cash or certified check at time of purchase; Balance before removal.

BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE HAROLD K. WOOD, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the Matter of THE QUEEN, LTD., Debtor, in Proceedings for an Arrangement Under Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act, Cause No. 70-231

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By Alan Truscott

re on the way up! —

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

62		63			64	
65			67		68	
69			70		71	

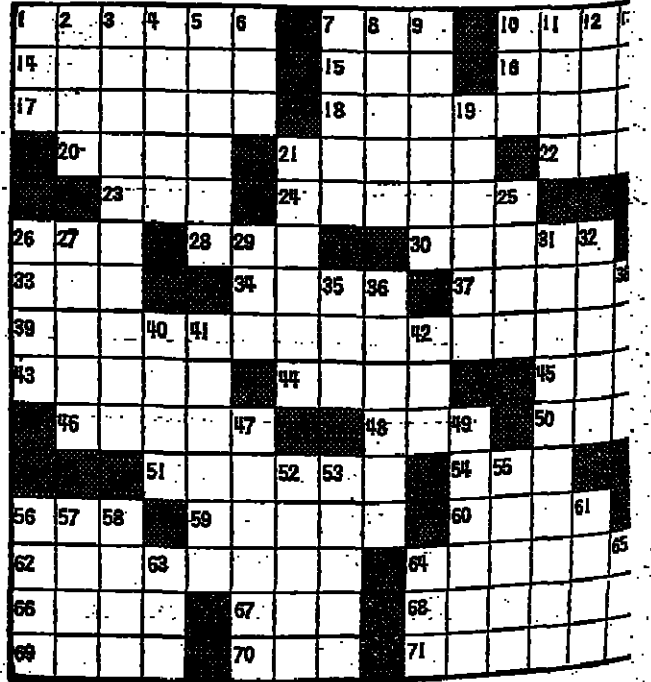
By Will W.

ACROSS		56 Blackbirds' million	21 "Ye cannot serve God and —"
1 Bedevil	59 Collars	26 Pastoral purch	37 Fish
7 Morose	60 Saul's chief herdsman	36 Pastoral staff	29 Cote sound
10 Box	62 Prospective also-ran	37 Fish	31 Toy animal breed
14 Land	64 Flea bath	32 River of France	35 Native of Sull
15 Gums: Prefix	66 Hero	36 Fates and Bell	38 Common Latin
16 Hounds' leader	67 Sugar: Suffix	40 Ross and Cost	41 Bed canopy
17 Stubborn	68 Arsenal	42 Book: Abbr.	47 Ball-park fare
18 Somers-verse	69 Suffix for lone and win	49 Canyon in Colorado	50 Silly one
20 Silvers	70 Language: Abbr.	51 Stevens	55 Beils
21 Craze	71 Snoopy for one	56 Certain wear of boots	57 Preposition
22 Utter		58 Cheese	61 Miss
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one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



Rookies See Lots of Action

Packers, Giants Exhibit a Tie

By George Vecsey

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 9 (NYT).—The New York Giants last night accomplished something they could not manage last summer—they played an exhibition game without losing. They did not lose a 21-point lead to finish in a 31-31 tie with the Green Bay Packers, but after five straight losses last summer, last night's opening tie was a victory of sorts.

The game was even harder to analyze than most because of lack of practice by both squads. The experienced players had reported on Monday and Tuesday, following the three-week impasse between labor and management. So rookies played more than usual, the defenses looked uncoordinated at times, and probably not in full shape yet.

Still, it was an exciting night, complete with matching interceptions in the final half. The Giants' defense in the final half was better than the Packers' offense. And the Giants could return to New York feeling that several of their new players had performed well.

Rich Houston, the new starting quarterback, caught two touchdowns. Jim Fyles, the top draft choice, ran 95 yards for a touchdown with one interception and later ran 13 yards with another. Pete Larson, a castoff running back, scored a touchdown.

But the Giants did lose two leads. The first was 10-0 before the Packers could even run from scrimmage. Fran Tarkenton threw a touchdown pass to Houston. Dick Kiebs recovered a fumble of the kickoff and Pete Gogolak kicked a 12-yard field goal.

The Packers came back when Bart Starr threw a 71-yard touchdown pass to Carroll Dale on third down and a yard to go. Then Matt Mason fumbled the Packers' kickoff and Booth Luster tied the score with a 38-yard field goal. Tarkenton broke the tie with a 3-yard touchdown pass to Larson and with seconds remaining in the half, Fyles made his 95-yard interception and the Giants led 24-10 at the half.

another interception and this time he could make only 13 yards. Then Baker connected on a 55-yard score to Houston after Bobby Jeter of Green Bay gambled and cut in front of Houston on the 33.

The Packers started to come back, this time behind Don Horn, who threw a 13-yard scoring pass to Jack Clancy. Then, after Warren Buttrick, a Giant rookie, fumbled to big Mike McCoy, formerly of Notre Dame, Horn led a drive that ended with Donny Anderson running three yards for a touchdown.

The final touchdown came with 8:23 left to play after Kenny Parker of the Giants was called for interference on a wayward pass on third down. Dave Hampton burst over from the two-yard line and Luster kicked the extra point for the tie.

The Giants lost by a point in the opener here last year. So this is progress too.

In other NFL exhibition games:

Jets 33, Bills 10
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Even without Joe Namath, the New York Jets produced a 33-10 victory over the Buffalo Bills last night at Legion Field before a crowd of 48,012.

On kickoff here the game had been advertised as Joe vs. O.J., but only O.J. Simpson appeared. Namath remained in New York pondering his future.

In the absence of Namath, the Jets starting quarterback was 40-year-old Vito (Babe) Parilli, who was followed by Al Woodard, a second-year man. Over three quarters they combined to complete 15 of 23 passes for 242 yards and two touchdowns.

But the Jets were jolted by four major casualties, including Gerry Philbin, who incurred a dislocated right shoulder with only 32 seconds remaining. Surgery might be needed and he will miss at least three weeks.

The other injured players were Cliff McClean, a rookie running back; Gordon Wright, an offensive end; and Cecil Leonard, a defensive back.

Chiefs 30, Lions 17
DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP).—Kansas City scored three touchdowns on pass interceptions in the second half, won within a 30-second game, en route to a 30-17 victory over Detroit last night.

With the Chiefs leading 14-10 and 5:36 left in the game, Jerry Mays of Kansas City, picked off a Greg Landry pass and ran 33 yards for a touchdown. Thirty-eight seconds later, Emmitt Thomas scored another Landry toss and, sprinkled 42 yards for the lead.

Oakland 19, Raiders 16
OAKLAND, Aug. 9 (AP).—Baltimore came from behind in the last period under the direction of veteran quarterback Earl Morrall and beat Oakland, 33-21, last night.

The 36-year-old Morrall passed for one touchdown, a 38-yard strike to Eddie Hinton, and set up another with a 29-yard completion to tight end Tom Mitchell.

Los Angeles 17, Browns 17
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—Los Angeles, trailing by seven points, struck for nine in less than two minutes to close out the first half and rolled past Cleveland last night, 30-17, as the regular reserves and rookies shared the honors.

The preseason opener for the NFL rivals drew 71,559 in the annual Los Angeles Times charity game.

Saints 14, Vikings 13
CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (AP).—Rookie safety Doug Wyatt ran back a fumble recovery 50 yards with four seconds remaining and Tom Dempsey kicked a conversion to give New Orleans a 14-13 victory over Minnesota in a game played almost completely by rookies.

Dolphins 16, Steelers 10
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP).—Bob Griese's kick passing in the rain set up a quick Miami touchdown last night and the Dolphins staged out a 16-10 victory over Pittsburgh in the Gator Bowl. As rain drenched the 13,407 fans, Griese made a brief appearance at the start of the game. He hit Howard Twilley for 22 yards, Mervyn Haskins for 13 and Twilley again for 10 to get Miami moving.

Bears 23, Oilers 13
HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Cecil Turner returned a punt 66 yards for one touchdown and Bob Douglass passed 29 yards to Craig Boynton for another last night in leading Chicago to a 23-13 victory over Houston.

Cowboys 20, Chargers 10
SAN DIEGO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Dallas defeated San Diego, 20-10, last night at San Diego Stadium. A crowd of 39,392 saw quarterback Craig Morton lead the Cowboys to a 10-3 half-time lead and quarterback Roger Staubach add ten points in the second half. John Hadl went all the way as San Diego's quarterback.

Bengals 27, Redskins 13
CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (WP).—Cincinnati defeated Washington, 27-13, last night in the new Riverfront stadium before a crowd of 52,389.

Asks 'Big Loan' From Team

Namath Needs Lending Hand



WHAT PROBLEMS?—Namath swings down New York's Lexington Avenue.

By Dave Anderson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Joe Namath's return to the New York Jets will depend on the club granting his request for a "big loan" to resolve his financial problems. But even if the Jets' president, Philip J. Iselin, agrees to provide the money, will it repurchase the quarterback's competitive fire? Namath has stated that "I don't want to play football." Will a temporarily solvent financial situation really alter his thinking?

It might. With his mind clear of financial burdens, Namath could devote himself to being a quarterback, rather than a tycoon or an actor.

Or it might not. He has told friends that he wondered whether the Jets could regain the world championship with their difficult schedule that includes games with the Oakland Raiders, Los Angeles Rams, Minnesota Vikings, Cleveland Browns and two with the Baltimore Colts. Namath's concern is that if his teammates perceive a doubt in the leader who "guaranteed" their Super Bowl victory, it would diminish the team's confidence.

It is incomprehensible to most people that Namath, the \$400,000 quarterback, is having money trouble. But his involvement with the "Mammoth Men and Mammoth Girls" employment agency, the out-of-town Bethesda III sisters, the Broadway Joe's fast-food stands, and an investment in his new East Side townhouse apparently have overextended his financial resources.

As for Namath's earning power, his ability as a quarterback is unquestioned. But his ability as a motion picture actor is undetermined.

In his first film, "Norwood," he had an innocuous walk-on role. His second, "C. C. Ryder & Co.," will premiere next week. His third, "The Last Rebel," an Italian-made Western, won't be released for several months. He has an offer to make another film in November, but that naturally would conflict with the Jets' season.

Meanwhile, his absence doesn't appear to have affected the Jets any more than his presence does.

At Atkinson's surprise retirement, at which he criticized Namath's behavior and absence from training camp, evolved from his own admirable philosophy. It probably shook Namath more than any of the other Jets, because the quarterback believed all his teammates liked him.

Some of his teammates tolerate him and always have. Most of them appear to have a manly affection for him, including those who don't agree with his life style.

Daily enough, many Jets are delighted not to have Namath available for the first few exhibition games.

"He could get hurt," says one of his admirers. "And he only needs two games to get ready, anyway."

McElhenny Inducted Into Hall

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (NYT).—His voice crackling with emotion, Hugh McElhenny said at his induction into the pro football Hall of Fame yesterday: "I want to pay tribute to the athletes that I played with for their second efforts which made my runs successful and to my opponents for all the mistakes they made to make me look good."

How could he have said it any better?

McElhenny, described by Lou Spadig, president of the San Francisco 49ers, as the greatest runner of all time; Tom Fears, Pete Pihos and Jack Christiansen were enshrined in the Hall of Fame yesterday, bringing to 66 the number of players inductees since this institution opened in 1963.

All four were contemporaries who played against one another in the early nineteen-fifties. McElhenny, star of the 49ers from 1952 to 1960, is now 45 years old and with an advertising agency in San Francisco.

Racing Accident

Kills 4 Spectators

KARLSKOOGA, Sweden, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Four people were killed and about 25 injured when a racing car ran into a crowd of people watching the start of a race here today, police reported.

Reports said the two cars collided over a large protective wall and spun several times in the air before landing among the tightly-packed spectators.

The Karlskooga hospital reported that 15 of the injured are in a serious condition, but none are critical. The drivers of the two cars were not injured.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

San Francisco 100-0 vs. Oakland 10-0
Los Angeles 17-0 vs. Cleveland 17-0
Houston 23-13 vs. Chicago 13-0
Dallas 20-10 vs. San Diego 10-0
Cincinnati 27-13 vs. Washington 13-0
Pittsburgh 16-10 vs. Philadelphia 10-0
New York 31-31 vs. Green Bay 31-31
Detroit 30-17 vs. Kansas City 17-0
Baltimore 33-21 vs. Oakland 21-0
Cleveland 19-16 vs. Oakland 16-0
San Diego 10-3 vs. Dallas 30-10
Washington 13-27 vs. Cincinnati 27-13
Philadelphia 10-16 vs. Pittsburgh 16-10
Green Bay 31-31 vs. New York 31-31
Kansas City 17-30 vs. Detroit 30-17
Oakland 21-33 vs. Baltimore 33-21
Oakland 16-19 vs. Cleveland 19-16
Oakland 10-100 vs. San Francisco 100-0
Cleveland 0-17 vs. Los Angeles 17-0
Chicago 0-23 vs. Houston 23-13
San Diego 0-20 vs. Dallas 20-10
Washington 0-13 vs. Cincinnati 27-13
Philadelphia 0-10 vs. Pittsburgh 16-10
New York 0-31 vs. Green Bay 31-31
Detroit 0-30 vs. Kansas City 17-0
Baltimore 0-33 vs. Oakland 21-0
Cleveland 0-19 vs. Oakland 16-0
San Diego 0-10 vs. Dallas 30-10
Washington 0-13 vs. Cincinnati 27-13
Philadelphia 0-10 vs. Pittsburgh 16-10
Green Bay 0-31 vs. New York 31-31
Kansas City 0-17 vs. Detroit 30-17
Oakland 0-21 vs. Baltimore 33-21
Oakland 0-16 vs. Cleveland 19-16
San Francisco 0-100 vs. Oakland 10-0
Los Angeles 0-17 vs. Cleveland 17-0
Houston 0-23 vs. Chicago 13-0
Dallas 0-20 vs. San Diego 10-0
Cincinnati 0-27 vs. Washington 13-0
Pittsburgh 0-16 vs. Philadelphia 10-0
New York 0-31 vs. Green Bay 31-31
Detroit 0-30 vs. Kansas City 17-0
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Cleveland 0-19 vs. Oakland 16-0
San Diego 0-10 vs. Dallas 30-10
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Philadelphia 0-10 vs. Pittsburgh 16-10
Green Bay 0-31 vs. New York 31-31
Kansas City 0-17 vs. Detroit 30-17
Oakland 0-21 vs. Baltimore 33-21
Oakland 0-16 vs. Cleveland 19-16

Saturday's Games

San Francisco 100-0 vs. Oakland 10-0
Los Angeles 17-0 vs. Cleveland 17-0
Houston 23-13 vs. Chicago 13-0
Dallas 20-10 vs. San Diego 10-0
Cincinnati 27-13 vs. Washington 13-0
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